The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Bienville with Official Dispatches and Correspondence.

The Accounts of Capt. Dupont and Gen. Sherman.

A Full Narrative of Events by Our Own Correspondent.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION

How Forts Beauregard and Walker were Taken.

Terrific Bombardment of Between Four and Five Hours.

Gallant Conduct of the National Vessels.

The Defeat and Utter Rout of the Enemy.

Forty-three Pieces of Cannon Captured.

Beaufort Abandoned by All but the Negroes and One Drunken White Man.

Fifteen Thousand National Troops Landed.

Proclamation of Gen. Sherman to the South Carolinians.

The U. S. gunboat *Bienville*, Commander CHAS. STEEDMAN, and A. E. R. BENHAM, Executive Officer, arrived at this port at 6½ o'clock last evening, from the Great Naval Expedition, off Fortress Monroe, where she left dispatches for Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, and whence Capt. STEEDMAN proceeded to Washington with dispatches for the Army and Navy Departments. These dispatches, from Capt. DUPONT, who commanded the naval portion of the Expedition, and from Gen. SHERMAN, who commanded the military branch, will be found below, together with a detailed narrative of the operations of the Expedition since it left Hampton Roads.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst.

Tuesday the smaller gunboats rounded into the channel under a fire from the forts, which did no damage.

On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning, 7th inst., the men-of war and the gunboats advanced to the attack.

The action commenced at 10 A. M., and was hotly carried on on both sides, and lasted about four hours, at the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat.

The day after the fight the *Seneca*, and two other gunboats, under the command of Lieut. ROWAN, proceeded up to Beaufort, and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk.

After the capture of the forts the whole army, about 15,000 men, were safely landed and established on shore.

THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Capt. STEEDMAN arrived here at noon to-day bringing official dispatches from the great naval expedition. He is also the bearer of two rebel Confederate flags, one Palmetto flag, and the American flag first hoisted in South Carolina over Fort Walker. Capt. STEEDMAN reports that the captured forts are magnificent, with covered ways, and bomb-proof. All that our troops had to do was to occupy them. They can be held against any opposing force.

Among the most efficient vessels were found to be the new gunboats, and of which the Navy Department had twenty-three constructed expressly for such purposes, and their success both in the gale and under fire was perfect.

Commander DRAYTON, who commanded the *Pocahontas*, is the brother of Gen. DRAYTON, who commanded the rebel forts.

Capt. STEEDMAN, who brings the dispatches, is the son of a former Mayor of Charleston.

On the reception of the official dispatches, the following order was issued:

GENERAL ORDER.—The Department announces to the navy and to the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces, respectively commanded by Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT and Brig.-Gen. J. W. SHERMAN, in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal harbor, South Carolina. To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each Navy-yard at meridian on the day after the reception of this order.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM CAPT. DUPONT.

The following is a portion of a private letter from Flag-officer DUPONT, to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

WABASH, PORT ROYAL, Nov. 9, 1861.

MY DEAR MR. FOX: During the disheartening events of our passage my faith never gave way, but at some moments it seemed appalling. On the other hand, I permit no elation at our success, yet I cannot refrain from telling you that it has been more complete and brilliant than I ever could have believed. I have been too fatigued to send a detailed official account of the battle. My report is full up to the eve of it, and I think will interest you; but I had to content myself with a succinct account, which I think will be liked as well as a more detailed narrative. This I will however, forward in time for the Secretary's report. I kept under way and made three turns, though I passed five times between the forts. I had a flanking division of five ships to watch, and old TATNALL, too, who had eight small and swift steamers ready to pounce upon any of ours, should they be disabled. I could get none of my big frigates up. I thought the *Sabine* would have gotten clear up to the *St. Lawrence*. I sent no word, however, and the *Savannah* was blown off. I do not regret it now, except on their account. I believe my plan was clever. I stood against the tide, and had the management the better in consequence. Their confidence was extreme that they could drive us away. They fought bravely, and their rifle guns never missed. An 80-pounder rifle ball went through our mainmast in the very centre, making an awful hole. They aimed at our bridge where they knew they could make a hole if they were lucky. A shot in the centre let water into the after-magazine, but I saved a hundred lives by keeping under way and bearing in close. We found their sights graduated at six hundred yards. When they once broke the stampede was intense, and not a gun was spiked. In truth I never conceived of such a fire as that of this ship on her second turn, and I am told that its effect upon the spectators outside of her was intense. I learn that when they saw our flag flying on shore the troops were powerless to cheer but wept. Gen. SHERMAN was deeply affected, and the soldiers are loud and unstinting in their expressions of admiration and gratitude. The works are most scientifically constructed, and there is nothing like Fort Walker on the Potomac. I did not allow the victory to check our ardor, but dispatched some vessels, under Capt. GILLIS, over the other side. To-day I have sent an expedition to Beaufort to save the light vessels, but they were fired instantly after the surrender.

Beaufort is deserted. The negroes are wild with joy and revenge. They have been shot down, they say, like dogs, because they would not go off with their masters. 'I have already a boat at Skull Creek, and the communication between Savannah and Charleston is cut off."

PRIVATE LETTER FROM ANOTHER OFFICER.

The following is an extract from a private letter from one of the officers engaged in the bombardment:

"I am sure our success will rejoice your hearts; it has been complete, and terror runs over the whole country. The negroes are wild, and plundering their masters' houses. The whites have been driving the negroes away by force, and shooting them down, but they still come to the gunboats. The moment Gen. DRAYTON took to his horse in the panic of the 7th, his two hundred servants went directly to the *Wabash*. This is worthy of notice, as putting down the nonsense that the slaves were ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Capt. AMMEN in crowds at Beaufort, one of them, calling out, in the joy of his heart, 'I didn't think you could do it, massa.'"

CAPT. DUPONT'S OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following are the official dispatches to the Navy Department:

FIRST DISPATCH.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Nov. 6, 1861.

SIR: The Government having determined to seize and occupy one or more important points upon our Southern coast, where our squadrons might find shelter, possess a depôt, and afford protection to loyal citizens, committed to my discretion the selection from among those places which it thought available and desirable for these purposes. After mature deliberation aided by the professional knowledge and great intelligence of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Fox, and upon taking into consideration the magnitude to which the joint naval and military expedition had been extended, to which you have called my attention, I came to the conclusion that the original intentions of the Department, if carried out, would fall short of the expectations of the country, and of the capabilities of the expedition, while Port Royal, I thought, would meet both in a high degree.

I therefore submitted to Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the military part of the expedition, this modification of our earliest matured plans, and had the satisfaction to receive his full concurrence, though he and the commanders of the brigades very justly laid great stress on the necessity, if possible, of getting this frigate into the harbor of Port Royal.

On Tuesday, the 29th of October, the fleet under my command left Hampton Roads, and with the army transports, numbered 50 vessels. On the day previous I had dispatched the coal vessels, twenty-five in number, under convoy of the *Vandalia*, Commander HAGGERTY, to rendezvous off Savannah, not wishing to give the true point of the fleet. The weather had been unsettled in Hampton Roads, though it promised well when we sailed. But off Hatteras it blew hard, some ships got into the breakers, and two struck, but without injury, on Friday, the 1st of November. The rough weather soon increased into a gale, and we had to encounter one of great violence from the Southeast, a portion of which approached to a hurricane. The fleet was utterly dispersed, and on Saturday morning one sail only was in sight from the deck of the *Wabash*. On the following day the weather moderated, and the steamers and ships began to reappear. The orders were opened, except those in case of separation. These last were furnished to all the men-of-war by myself and to the transports by Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN. As the vessels rejoined reports came in of disasters. I expected to hear of many, but when the severity of the gale and the character of the vessels are considered, we have only cause for great thankfulness.

In reference to the men-of-war, the *Isaac Smith*, a most efficient and well-armed vessel for the class purchased, but not intended to encounter such sea and wind, had to throw her formidable battery over board to keep from foundering; but thus relieved, Lieutenant-Commanding NICHOLSON was enabled to go to the assistance of the chartered steamer *Governor*, then in a very dangerous condition, and on board of which was our fine battalion of marines, under Maj. REYNOLDS. They were finally rescued by Capt. RINGGOLD, in the *Sabine*, under difficult circumstances, soon after which the *Governor* went down. I believe that seven of the marines were drowned by their own imprudence. Lieut.-Com'd'g NICHOLSON'S conduct in the *Isaac Smith* has met my warm commendation. The *Peerless*, transport, in a sinking condition, was met by the *Mohican*, Commander GORDON, and all the people on board, twenty-six in number, were saved under very peculiar circumstances, in which service Lieut. J. W. MILLER was very favorably noticed by his commander.

On passing Charleston, I sent in the *Seneca*, Lieut. Commanding AMMEN, to direct Capt. LARDNER to join me with the steamer *Susquehannah*, off Port Royal, without delay.

On Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, I anchored off the bar with some twenty-five vessels in company, with many more heaving in sight.

The Department is aware that all the aids to navigation had been removed, and the bar lies ten miles seaward with no features on the shore line with sufficient prominence to make any bearings reliable. But to the skill of Commander DAVIS, the fleet Captain and Mr. BOUTELLE, the able Assistant of the Coast Survey, in charge of the steamer *Vixen*, the channel was immediately found, sounded out and buoyed. By 3 o'clock, I received assurances from Capt. DAVIS that I could send forward the lighter transports, those under eighteen feet, with all the gunboats, which was immediately done, and before dark they were securely anchored in the roadstead of Port Royal, South Carolina. The gunboats almost immediately opened their batteries upon two or three rebel steamers under Commodore TATNALL, instantly chasing him under the shelter of the batteries. In the morning Commander JOHN RODGERS, of the U. S. steamer *Flag*, temporarily on board this ship, and acting on my staff, accompanied Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT in the gunboat *Ottawa*, Lieut. Commanding STEVENS, and supported by the *Seneca*, Lieut. Commanding NICHOLSON, made a reconnoissance in force, and drew the fire of the batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point sufficiently to show that the fortifications were works of strength and scientifically constructed.

In the evening of Monday Capt. DAVIS and Mr. BOUTELLE reported water enough for the *Wabash* to venture in.

The responsibility of hazarding so noble a frigate was not a light one, over a prolonged bar of over two miles. There was but a foot or two of water to spare, and the fall and rise of the tide is such that if she had grounded, she would have sustained most serious injury from stranding, if not totally lost. Too much, however, was at stake to hesitate, and the result was entirely successful.

On the morning of Tuesday the *Wabash* crossed the bar, followed closely by the frigate *Susquehannah*, the *Atlantic*, *Vanderbilt*, and other transports of deep draft, running through that portion of the fleet already in. The safe passage of this great ship over the bar, was hailed with gratifying cheers from the crowded vessels. We anchored, and immediately commenced preparing the ship for action. But the delay of planting the buoys, particularly on the Fishing Rip, a dangerous shoal we had to avoid, rendered the hour late before it was possible to leave with the attacking squadron.

In our anxiety to get the outline of the forts before dark, we stood in too near these shoals, and the ship grounded. By the time she was gotten off, it was too late, in my judgment, to proceed, and I made signals for the squadron to anchor out of gunshot, from the enemy. To-day the wind blows a gale from the southward and westward, and the attack is unavoidably postponed. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Respectfully your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer.

Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Nov. 8, 1861.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I attacked the batteries of the enemy on Bay Point and Hilton Head, and Forts Walker and Beauregard, and succeeded in silencing them after an engagement of four hours' duration, and driving away the squadron of rebel steamers under Commander TATNALL.

The reconnoissance of yesterday made us satisfied with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my especial efforts, engaging it at a distance of eight hundred, and afterwards at six hundred yards. But the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently fighting the batteries on both sides at the same time. The action was begun on my part at 26 minutes after 9, and at half-past 2 the American ensign was hoisted on the flag-staff of Fort Walker, and this morning at sunrise on that of Fort Beauregard. The defeat of the enemy terminated in utter rout and confusion. Their quarters and encampments were abandoned without an attempt to carry away either public or private property. The ground over which they fled was strewn with the arms of private soldiers, and the officers retired in too much haste to submit to the incumbrance of their swords. Landing my marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted ground, and held the forts on Hilton Head till the arrival of Gen. SHERMAN, to whom I had the honor to transfer their command.

We have captured forty-three pieces of cannon, most of them of the heaviest calibre, and of the most improved design. The bearer of these dispatches will have the honor to carry with him the captured flags, and two small brass field-pieces, lately belonging to the State of South Carolina, which are sent home as suitable trophies of the success of the day.

I inclose herewith a copy of the general order which is to be read in the fleet to-morrow morning at muster.

A detailed account of this battle will be submitted hereafter. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,

Flag-Officer, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—The bearer of dispatches will also carry with him the first American ensign raised upon the soil of South Carolina since the rebellion broke out.

S. F. D.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE FLEET.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL BAY, Nov. 8, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—It is the grateful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to make a public acknowledgment of his entire commendation of the coolness, discipline, skill and gallantry displayed by the officers and men under his command, in the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point, after an action of four hours' duration.

The Flag-officer fully sympathises with the officers and men of his squadron in the satisfaction they must feel at seeing the ensign of the United States flying once more in the State of South Carolina, which has been the chief promoter of the wicked and unprovoked rebellion they have been called upon to suppress.

S. F. DUPONT,

Flag-officer Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

CASUALTIES IN THE ACTION.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, Nov. 8, 1861.

HON. GIDEON WELLES—*Sir*: I have the honor to report the following casualties in the action of yesterday in the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point:

Wabash—Killed, one—THOMAS JACKSON, coxswain, captain of a gun. Slightly wounded, two—ALFRED HERNSBY, seaman, and WM. WALL, seaman.

Susquehannah—Killed, two; John P. Clark, Orderly Sergeant, and Wm. Price, second coal heaver. Wounded seriously, one; Samuel F. Smart, first-class boy. Wounded slightly, two; Patrick Dwyer and Samuel Holbrook, second grade.

Pawnee—Killed, two; John Kelly, Orderly Sergeant, and Wm. H. Fitzhugh, first-class boy. Wounded slightly, three; Alfred Washburn, Master's Mate; Jacob House, ordinary seaman, and Patrick Quinn, ordinary seaman.

Mohican—Killed, one—John A. Whittemore, Third Assistant Engineer. Wounded seriously, three—W. Thompson, Isaac Seyburn, Acting Master, and Sherman Bascom, ordinary seaman. Wounded slightly, four—Mayland Cuthbert, Third Assistant Engineer; John O. Pittman, Master's Mate; John W. Townsend, ordinary seaman, and Charles Browne, ordinary seaman.

Bienville—Killed, two—Patrick McGuigan and Alexander Chambers. Wounded slightly, three—Peter Murphy, Alexander Ferey and Wm. Gilchrist.

Seminole—A few slightly wounded; the number not reported.

Total—Killed, 8; wounded severely, 6; wounded slightly, 17. Killed and wounded, 31.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,

Flag-officer Commanding United States Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

SUPPLEMENTAL DISPATCH.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, Nov. 9, 1861.

Hon. Gideon Welles:

SIR—Since writing my official dispatches, I have sent gunboats to take possession of Beaufort, and to protect the inhabitants, but I regret to say they have fled, and the town is abandoned to the negroes, who are reported to me as in a lawless condition. The light vessels, which I hoped to have made use of, were destroyed on the desertion of the forts by the rebels. The post-office was visited, and a number of documents, letters, &c., obtained. I have covered Scull Creek, the mouth of Broad River, and have cut off this communication between Charleston and Savannah. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer,

Commanding U. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION CORPS, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the force under my command embarked at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 21st of October, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 22d.

In consequence of the delay in the arrival of some of our transports, and the unfavorable state of the weather, the fleet was unable to set out for the Southern coast until the 29th, when, under the convoy of a naval squadron in command of Commodore DUPONT, and after the most mature consideration of the object of the expedition by that flag-officer and myself, it was agreed to first reduce any works that might be found at Port Royal, S. C., and thus open the finest harbor on the coast that exists south of Hatteras.

It was calculated to reach Port Royal in five days at most, but in consequence of adverse winds and a perilous storm on the day and night of the 1st of November, the fleet arrived at Port Royal bar not until the 4th, and then but in part, for it had been almost entirely dispersed by the gale, and the vessels have been straggling in up to this date.

The transport steamers *Union*, *Belvidere*, *Oceola* and *Peerless* have not arrived. Two of them are known to be lost, and it is probable all are.

It is gratifying, however, to say that none of the troop transports connected with the land forces were lost, though the *Winfield Scott* had to sacrifice her whole cargo, and the *Roanoke* a portion of her cargo, to save the lives of the regiments on board. The former will again be unable to put to sea. The vessels connected with the naval portion of the fleet have also suffered much, and some have been lost.

After a careful reconnoissance of Port Royal Bay it was ascertained that the rebels had three field-works of remarkable strength, strongly garrisoned, and covered by a fleet of three gunboats, under Capt. TATNALL, late of the United States Navy, besides strong land forces, which the rebels were concentrating from Charleston and Savannah. The troops of the rebels were afterwards ascertained to have been commanded by Gen. DRAYTON.

One of the forts, and probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton Head, and the other two on Philip's Island. It was deemed proper to first reduce the fort on Hilton Head, though to do this a greater or less fire might have to be met from the batteries on Bay Point. At the same time our original plan of co-operation of the land forces in this attack had to be set aside in consequence of the loss during the voyage of a greater portion of our means of disembarkment, together with the fact that the only point where the troops should have landed was from 5 to 6 miles (measuring around the intervening shoal,) from the anchoring place of our transports; altogether too great a distance for successful debarkation with our limited means. It was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by the naval force alone. In consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet, and the delay in the arrival of vessels that were indispensable for the attack, it had to be postponed until the 7th inst.

I was a mere spectator of the combat, and it is not my province to render any report of this action. I deem it an imperative duty to say that the firing and manœuvering of our fleet against that of the rebels and their formidable land batteries, was a masterpiece of activity and professional skill, that must have elicited the applause of the rebels themselves, as a tactical operation. I think that too much praise cannot be awarded to the science and skill exhibited by the flag-officer of the Naval Squadron, and the officers connected with his ships. I deem the performance a masterly one, and ought to have been seen to be fully appreciated.

After the works were reduced I took possession of them with the land forces. The beautifully constructed work on Hilton Head was severely crippled, and many of the guns dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there, many bodies having been buried in the fort, and some twenty or thirty were found some half a mile distant. The island, for many miles, was found strewed with army accoutrements and baggage of the rebels, which they threw away in their hasty retreat. We have also come into possession of about forty pieces of ordnance, most of which is of the heaviest calibre and of the most approved modes, and a large quantity of ammunition and camp equipage.

It is my duty to report the valuable services of Mr. BOUTELLE, assistant in the Coast Survey, assisting with his accurate and extensive knowledge of this country. His services are invaluable to the army as well as to the navy, and I earnestly recommend that important notice be taken of this very able and scientific officer by the War Department.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. SHERMAN issued the following proclamation:

To the People of South Carolina:

In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. The dictates of a duty, which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity; no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA: The civilized world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing! Appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother, the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders with this property you are in arms, and waging a ruthless war against your Constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existence of a Government which you are bound by the terms of the solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized men.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts. If the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I besech you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State. Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war, and continue to imbrue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the Confederacy of a great people—a Confederacy established by your own hands, in order to set up were it possible, an independent Government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity or quietness.

CAROLINIANS: We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State. Those obligations shall be performed as far as is in our power, but, be not deceived; the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others.

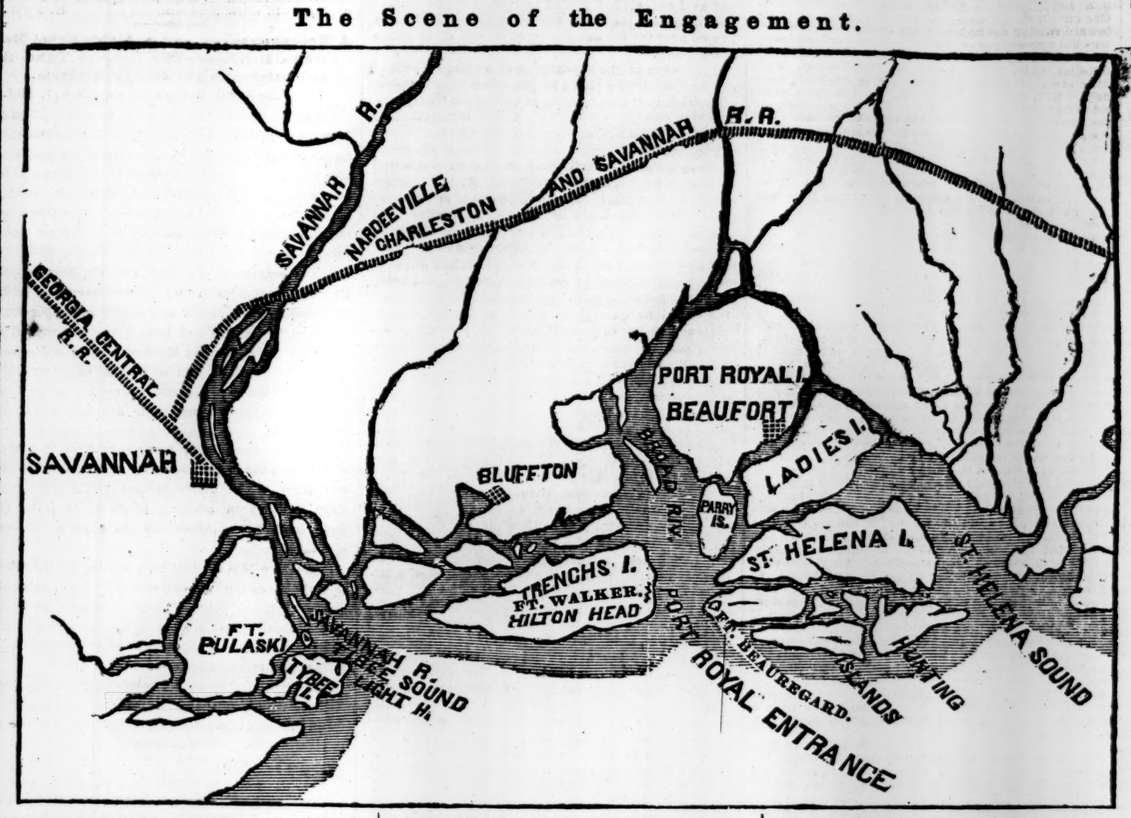
If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case; because rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies, created by insurrection and rebellion.

W. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, G. C., PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861.

PORT ROYAL HARBOR AND BEAUFORT.

The Scene of the Engagement.



DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

Narrative of Events from the Sailing of the Fleet to the Occupation of Port Royal.

The Departure from Hampton Roads---The Voyage Down the Coast---The Great Storm---Damage to the Vessels---Losses, &c.

The Arrival on the South Carolina Coast—Description of the Entrance to Port Royal.

The Bombardment of Forts Beauregard and Walker.

Daring Manœuvres of the Fleet—A Tremendous Rain of Shot and Shell.

Helter-Skelter Rout of the Rebels and Occupation of their Works.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, MONDAY, Oct. 28, 1861.

The unsettled condition of the weather still deters the departure of the Expedition. As there is little wind and the sea is smooth, our inactive state is an inexplicable mystery to thousands in the fleet, and occasions much grumbling. But we must exercise charity and excuse the dissatisfied. Ignorant landlubbers! none of them ever heard of a barometer, and don't know how surely it indicates the temper of the elements.

How tediously the time passes. Few of the many now "cabined, cribbed, confined" on shipboard, are provided with reading matter, or other means of pastime, and even the fortunate in this respect do not generally avail themselves of their privileges. A deep-rooted feeling of *unrest* seems to possess every one in his waking moments. Little occurs to break the monotony of our condition, which is an unvarying round of eating and sleeping—especially eating. One might suppose, from the appearance of things, that the chief end of life was to gormandize. The soldiers seem to devote their time exclusively to consuming rations; and in the cabin, the celerity with which the meals follow each other conveys the notion to my mind that the purveying department contemplates changing us all into cormorants. I can scarcely find opportunity to write on the dining-room tables—the only convenient place—for almost as soon as one cloth is removed another is spread. If adipose tissue is not developed by such treatment, then must the lean kine of Pharaoh's dream have representatives on board.

Capt. ELDRIDGE has just received sailing orders from the flag-ship, and the entire fleet will get under way to-morrow morning. This announcement is hailed with great joy by all, and as it forms the topic of remark, countenances are lighted with smiles, which for days have been grimly clouded. I shall adopt the maritime custom of keeping "a log," and jot down each evening the occurrences of the day that you may be fully informed of all that happens connected with the "Great Expedition."

TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Before sunrise, this morning, the Union-jack at the foremast-head of every transport in the fleet, announced that the vessels were getting up steam. Presently, the majestic *Wabash*, leader of the fleet, moved slowly from her anchorage toward the mouth of the bay. Very soon afterwards gunboats, transports, and other craft followed in the same direction, each hastening to the position assigned it in the order of sailing. The sun rose above the horizon, midway between Capes Charles and Henry, and his great red disk reflected itself upon the glistening sides of the passing vessels, enveloping them in a murky haze, through which they faded into perspective like spectral forms. Gradually the roadstead, which for days had presented a magnificent and novel appearance, became deserted, vacant, and unpleasantly strange to the vision. The *Atlantic* was last to leave, in order that Capt. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster of the Expedition, whose quarters are on board, might have ocular proof of the departure of all the fleet. The *Golden Eagle*, one of the sailing vessels, caused some detention by grounding near the Rip Raps; but two or three tugs went to her assistance, and after an hour's puffing, fussing and pulling, hauled her off. The *Illinois* then took her in tow, and carried her seaward. It was now near 12 o'clock, and the *Atlantic* steamed toward the fleet, whose hulls, like black hummocks, loomed indistinctly against the horizon, far off to the eastward. There can be no doubt that the watchful enemy at Sewell's Point has communicated the news of our departure to Norfolk, thence to be telegraphed to every Southern city.

The fleet moved slowly, and the *Atlantic* soon overtook them. The vessels were arranged in parallel lines, apparently occupying an area of about four miles in length, and three in width. I can best convey an idea of their positions by the following table:

LEFT COLUMN.	CENTRE COLUMN.	RIGHT COLUMN.
Baltic.	Wabash.	Empire City.
Ocean Express.	Atlantic.	Orjental.
Illinois.	Vanderbilt.	Florida.
Golden Eagle.	Great Republic.	Philadelphia.
Locust Point.	Ocean Queen.	Roanoke.
Star of the South.	Zenas Coffin	Matanzas.
Parkersburgh.	Potomac.	Ben Deford.
Belvidere.	Winfield Scott.	Ferry-boat.
Coatzacoalcos.	Union.	Governor.
Marion.	Ericsson.	Peerless.
Mohican.	Cahawba.	Daniel Webster.
	O. M. Pettit.	Augusta.
	Seminole.	Ariel.
		Mercury.

A line of gunboats extended along the whole front of the fleet, of which the *Curlew*, *Isaac Smith*, *Pawnee* and *Ottawa* were to the left of the *Wabash*, and the *Unadilla*, *Seneca*, *Pembina*, *R. B. Forbes*, and *Penguin* to the right. The gunboats *Pocahontas* and *Alabama* protected the left flank.

The vessels were stationed with an interval of four cables' length between the columns, and at one and a half cables' distance in line ahead, and moved with their relative positions well maintained. The wind blew gently from the west, and there was but little sea. After passing Cape Henry an east by south course was steered, and the "sacred" sand-spit of Virginia had disappeared from view by 5 o'clock. The *Wabash*, with all her sails set, careened gracefully in acknowledgment of the evening breeze; the *Atlantic*, her engines running at quarter speed, followed demurely in her wake, and the other vessels came slowly and haughtily forward in their columns. Unconsciously the novel scene led me to think of the immense wealth and power of a Government which could put so mighty a fleet afloat; and I fervently prayed for its preservation and success to that Mightier One who could destroy it with a breath.

The sun sank gorgeously. As his great red disk slowly descended, a bank of orange-colored clouds reflected his fading beams upon the ships, which soon

were enveloped in a cloak of dusky gray. Momentarily their shadowy outlines became more dim and indistinct, and finally the curtains of the night closed gently about them, hiding them from view. Suddenly the darkness was riven by a column of bluish light, shooting splendidly upward from the *Wabash*, which changed to crimson and then to a glaring white. This was a signal to the men-of-war. It was promptly answered by similar pyrotechnic displays, which tinted the leaping, phosphorescent water with brilliant hues. Then the signal-lamps were suspended from every mast and niched in every paddle-box, where they twinkled and glimmered all night, like green and red stars, to warn the steersmen to avoid collisions.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

Very nearly all the vessels of the fleet were in sight this morning from the flag-ship. During the night the wind hauled round to the southwest, and it blew quite freshly all day. The smaller craft found it difficult to make headway against the heavy sea, and many were unable to preserve position in the order of sailing, although the larger vessels frequently slackened their speed. The small propellers, such as the four new gunboats, rolled fearfully, and demonstrated that their engines lacked power to drive them at the most moderate speed in the teeth of adverse waves. The *R. B. Forbes*, a sturdy, powerful tug, (now transformed into a gunboat,) lent a helping hawser to the *Pembina*, and dragged her slowly forward. The *Seneca* and *Ottawa* both lagged so much that the *Atlantic* ran back about twenty miles to their relief. The Captain of the *Ottawa* refused to be taken in tow, but the *Seneca* received a line from us, and in due course was whisked up to her proper place. It was surprising to see with what facility the *Vanderbilt* and other large steamers, having the sailing ships in tow, pulled them along. The immense *Great Republic* was drawn by the *Vanderbilt*, apparently without the slightest strain, faster than the *Wabash* could move alone. There was a great deal of sea-sickness among the troops, and consequently plenty of rations to spare. Most of the men went below to their bunks, but it was quickly apparent that, in a sanitary point of view, it would be better for them not to remain there. Therefore the miserable shrinking creatures were hustled into the purer atmosphere of the deck, and the "company police," with' brooms, swabs and mops, restored "between decks' to a comparative degree of cleanliness. By observation at noon, we were in lat. 35° 29′ N., and lon. 75° 03′ W.—distant 118 miles from Fort Monroe, and not far from Cape Hatteras. As stormy weather is looked for in this vicinity, our severe shaking up was not unexpected. The excellent band of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment, which every afternoon heretofore had furnished us with excellent music, could not keep its sea legs, and, therefore, we were deprived of that much appreciated pleasure.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

To-day we were favored with the finest weather imaginable. The wind came gently from the northeast, and the water was placid as a mill-pond. There were thirty-four vessels in position at daylight, and no difficulty was experienced in keeping together. The storm yesterday resulted in the separation of some of the smaller craft from the main body of the fleet. All the ferry-boats are missing, but there is no anxiety felt as regards their safety. The Captains, doubtless remembering Poor Richard's maxim,

"Larger vessels may venture more,
But little craft should keep the shore,"

have coasted along, instead of pursuing the suicidal course of following us out at sea.

The army signal corps, attached to the expedition, have plenty of telegraphing to do; and the ease and rapidity with which communications are made are surprising. An officer stations himself upon a paddle-box, with an assistant, bearing a small square flag upon a staff about eight feet in length. The flag-bearer waves his signal to the right, to the left and to the centre, as often as necessary, and thus indicates figures which are the representatives of words, letters and even sentences. These messages may be communicated by moving the hand, a pocket-handkerchief, or anything else, and are understood at very long distances. The system, it is generally known, is the invention of Major MYERS, U. S. A., and about fifty of the most intelligent and active lieutenants from the volunteer service, have been selected and taught to operate with it. Seven of these officers accompany the expedition and doubtless their services will be of great advantage. Two of them—Lieuts. C. H. HOWARD and E. J. KEENAN, are on board the *Oriental* with Gen. VIELE; two others, Lieuts. H. CLAY SNYDER and FRANKLIN E. TOWN, are with Gen. WRIGHT, on the *Baltic*; Lieut. WM. S. COGSWELL, with Gen. STEVENS, on the *Vanderbilt*; Lieut. HENRY S. TAFFT, on Gen. SHERMAN'S staff, stationed on board the *Atlantic*, and Lieut. T. S. DUMONT, with Gen. SHERMAN, on the *Wabash*.

Lieut. TAFFT received a message about noon from the *Wabash*, directing Capt. ELDRIDGE to go back and search for several of the straggling vessels. The *Baltic*, having the *Ocean Express* in tow, and the *Illinois* with the *Golden Eagle*, had not been seen all day. The *Oriental* and *Coatzacoalcos* were also lagging. The *Atlantic* was immediately turned around, and commenced operations as a "whipper in." A run of ten miles brought us to the *Coatzacoalcos*, from the Captain of which we learned that the other vessels were coming along. The *Oriental* was next encountered, all right; and an hour's steaming carried us to the *Baltic*, who was hauling her tow along in good condition. Some distance astern of her we found the *Illinois* coming along slowly, with the *Golden Eagle*. It was apparent that she was in some manner disabled, for her after smoke-stack was gone a short distance above the deck. We ran down to her, and offered to give her a "line," but Capt. RATHBUN declined aid. He said that in the darkness of the night previous both himself and the *Baltic* had run close upon Hatteras Shoals. He found it necessary to "cast off" the *Golden Eagle*, and before he could pass beyon her she drifted against his vessel, carrying away the smoke-stack. Fortunately no other damage resulted, and again taking the ship in tow, both escaped from the dangerous locality. The accident prevented the use of some of the after furnaces, and the speed of the steamer was materially lessened in consequence. The Captain was then adopting measures by which he hoped to remedy the misfortune. On our way back to the fleet, we made a detour of about 12 miles to inquire regarding the welfare of the *R. B. Forbes*, which was tugging the *Pembina*. Both vessels seemed to be getting along surely, but very slowly, and we let them alone. In this way the *Atlantic* passed over about seventy miles of water before 11 P. M., when she resumed her position in the fleet. By observation, at noon, we were in lat. 34° 32′ N., and long. 75° 48′ W., having made ninety miles on our course during the previous twenty-four hours.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

A calm like yesterday's is invariably followed by a storm. This morning it blew strongly from the southeast, and as the day waned the wind increased to a tremendous gale. There were 32 vessels in sight when the storm commenced, but they gradually dispersed. The gunboats wallowed the muzzles of their guns under water, and some of the side-wheel steamers lurched so much that their paddles alternately revolved in midair. As usual, the *Atlantic* was sent to hunt up the "lame ducks," and we first ran towards the *Coatzcoalcos*, which was steaming a course directly opposite that prescribed for her. A chase of two hours failing to bring us nearer to her than we were at starting, the pursuit was abandoned. This movement on the part of the *Coatzacoalcos* cannot be accounted for except upon the supposition that she was unable to make headway against the heavy sea, and put back for the Frying Pan Shoals, or some other place of anchorage. Going back to the fleet we encountered about dusk the gunboat *Isaac P. Smith* with her ensign union down, signifying that she was in distress. Her rudder-chains were broken, her fires extinguished, and she rolled, guards under, in the trough of the sea, the waves at times sweeping entirely over her. A large part of her bulwarks were stove, and one of her 8-inch guns had separated its fastenings and gone overboard. The darkness and terrible sea made it impossible for our vessel to get a hawser to her; and the gunboat *Florida* coming down, it was decided that the best thing to be done was that both vessels should lie by the disabled craft all night. Our good intentions were frustrated, however, by the extreme violence of the gale, which was blowing harder between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., than Capt. ELDRIDGE or any of his officers had known it for years. It was impossible for the *Atlantic* to "lie to" in such a sea, and we reluctantly abandoned the unfortunate gunboat. As it was, we did not escape uninjured. Our vessel fell into the trough, and was struck by an enormous wave on the port quarter. The stern dead lights were not closed, and the water entered the port-holes, passing through the three-eighths of an inch thick plate glass windows of the lower saloon as though they were sheets of paper, and flooding the cabin and adjoining state-rooms to the depth of six inches. There were many persons lying on the floor of the saloon, who were completely submerged; and trunks, carpet bags and other articles were washed and thrown from side to side of the ship with every succeeding roll. The whole night was spent in repairing damages and making matters as comfortable as circumstances permitted, although had any person have been inclined to sleep he would have been unable, for the steamer cold steamer was tossed like a cork upon the waves. The poor soldiers, few of whom had been at sea before, were greatly frightened, and believed we would not survive the storm. Some knelt in prayer, others sang, and many were speechless with fear. On the whole, the night was not calculated to charm one with the ocean. Our position at noon was in lat. 32° 55′ N., long. 77° 57′, having made a distance of 144 miles since yesterday's reckoning.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

At 4 o'clock, this morning, the wind hauled from southeast to southwest, and fell considerably. Nevertheless it blew hard all day, and a heavy sea made walking about rather precarious. Not more than ten vessels were visible at sunrise, and as the day advanced that number was diminished to four. A gloom rested upon everybody, because of the dispersion of the fleet, and opinions to the effect that the expedition would prove a failure were freely expressed. One circumstance occurred, however, which went far toward raising the hopes of the despondent, and that was the appearance of the little steamtug *Mayflower*, commanded by Capt. PHILLIPS, late of the steamer *Catalina*, which was burned at Fortress Monroe. This little vessel, of which great service is expected connected with our disembarkation, had not been seen since our first day at sea; and it was argued that, as she had survived the storm, the chances of safety for the gunboats were much greater. While her escape from foundering during the appalling weather of the previous night, and the imminent danger in which she then was placed, were being discussed, she hoisted a signal of distress. She was then about three miles to leeward of the *Atlantic*, but Capt. ELDRIDGE lost no time in running down to her. As we approached, the critical condition of those on board was made plain. The port wheel-house had been stove in, and the planking washed away. The steamer would rise on the crest of a huge wave, and sink again until nothing but her smoke stack could be seen. Then again she would come struggling up with the water pouring off her decks, and sometimes from the windows of the cabins, in mighty sheets, like a cascade. The engine worked feebly, and the paddles, and even the very keel of the steamer, were frequently out of water, as a wave caught her under the stern or bow, and lifted her to an almost perpendicular position. She and those on board were utterly helpless, and as no small boat could live in such a sea, there was great anxiety felt among the uninitiated spectators, as to how we were to afford her aid. This was accomplished, however, in the following manner. Steaming a short distance to windward and in advance of the *May Flower*, the *Atlantic* dropped overboard a barrel, to which a long rope was attached. Our vessel then passed slowly to leeward, and the barrel, by this manœuvre, was brought alongside the little steamer. The heavy sea made it a difficult matter, then, to secure it, for the rope would just be within reach of the boat-hooks, when a wave would lift the steamer, and in a moment the line would be fathoms below the surface. After many efforts, the barrel was at last picked up, and by the aid of a hawser hauled on board from the *Atlantic*. The *May Flower* then was comparatively safe. Twice during the afternoon, however, the thick cable parted, unable to bear the strain occasioned by the violent sea, and similar tedious means for taking the vessel in tow were again successfully resorted to. By nightfall the sea had subsided, and it was rather pleasant. Our latitude and longitude at noon, to-day, was 32° 29′ N. and 78° 05′ W. It is now generally known that our destination is Port Royal, S. C., from which we are distant in a northwesterly direction rather more than one hundred miles.

SUNDAY, Oct. 3.

The gale, to the regret of none, took its departure during last night, leaving a balmy westerly breeze, and smooth sea behind it. "Old Sol," too, whose countenance had been veiled since Thursday, again blessed us with his cheerful beams, and the wilted and woe, begone troops, whom sea-sickness had confined to their sub-cabin abodes, straggled upon deck to enjoy the exhilarating change. Under such pleasant circumstances the most pitiable and moping of them all regained in a few hours his freshness and elasticity. We have been six days at sea, steaming all the time, and there is no land yet. The fact is, we are killing time, or we may have been at New-Orleans by this time.

The observation to-day showed that we were in lat. 32° 21′, long. 79° 27′, 67 miles nearer our destination than we were yesterday. Had it been necessary, the *Atlantic* could easily have run into Port Royal by sunset; but we are doomed to hover about here until the scattered fleet shall have come together. Nothing interesting has happened to-day. Few vessels—not more than eight—are in sight. We still tow the little *Mayflower*, and it is not likely that we will let her go until we come to anchor. The *Wabash* was quite near us this afternoon, and Flag-officer DUPONT availed himself of the opportunity to send the following unverified acknowledgement, by telegraph, to Capt. ELDRIDGE: "The Flag officer thanks Capt. ELDRIDGE for the very handsome manner in which he picked up the *Mayflower*, and for his general activity and service in the fleet." Much disappointment was felt on board that the holding of Divine service, for which circumstances seemed so favorable, should have been omitted.

H. J. W.

The Arrival of the Fleet off Port Royal Entrance—Description of the Country—Disasters to the Transports—The Rebels Showing their Teeth.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, OFF PORT ROYAL INLET, S. C., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861.

Daylight this morning found us in full view of the inhospitable coast of South Carolina. We steamed slowly towards the land—which loomed indistinctly through the haze of a morning which, in your latitude, is only seen in midsummer—preceded by the *Wabash*, a few lengths ahead of us, and with not more than half a dozen of the fleet in sight. At 8 o'clock the *Wabash* dropped anchor, some distance seaward of the bar, and her example was at once followed by ourselves and the other vessels as quickly as they reached our vicinage.

Not an instant was lost by any on board in bringing telescopes, opera glasses, and everything else possessing a magnifying power, into requisition, in order that an idea might be obtained of the preparations which had been made to resist our landing. Careful scrutiny satisfied most of us that a battery of considerable size was planted on the southeast point of Hilton Head Island, and another of smaller dimensions on a small island opposite, both commanding the entrance of the inlet to Port Royal Bay, one of the best harbors of the Southern States. Although our reconnoissance of the supposed forts was imperfect, and left much to conjecture, we certainly obtained a view of two or three steamboats, which plied busily among the islands on the north of the inlet, indicating that our presence was known.

These interesting investigations were diversified occasionally by an anxious look in the direction whence the remainder of our vessels was to come. I need scarcely say that a feeling of intense fear pervaded all of us respecting the safety of most of the smaller craft in the expedition, in view of the severe weather which had been encountered. At any rate it seemed very probable that the majority of the vessels had put back, and unless they came nothing whatever could be accomplished by the very small number that thus far had made the trip. It seemed strange to many, also, that the few vessels then at anchor should have been brought within view of the enemy thus affording him an idea of our intentions when such uncertainty existed respecting the time when our companions should rejoin us, and we be enabled to commence our operations. Two hours were spent in these disagreeable reflections, and the feeling of sorrow and discouragement was increasing, when our hearts were gladdened by the sight of three sail in the distance. Presently another and another, and still another came into view, and in a very short time at least thirty of the stragglers dotted the horizon gradually becoming more distinct, and steering direct for the rendezvous. While they steam toward us I shall tell you the little I have heard respecting the region we hope to occupy.

Stretching along the main land from Charleston to the mouth of the Savannah River, a distance of eighty miles, is a range of islands, the largest of which are over twenty miles in length, owned by the wealthiest planters in the State, and made famous by the production of most of that kind of cotton known as Sea Island. Hilton Head and Hunting Islands are two of the largest, and the narrow space between them forms the entrance to Port Royal Bay, an extensive sheet of water, varying in width from one to three miles, and reaching at least twenty miles inland, crowded on its northern side with islands sufficient to warran, its being called an archipelago. This is in Beaufort District, the richest in the State, where Gov. AIKEN, who boasts of owning 1,500 slaves, has his residence, and where other men abide possessing enormous property of the same description Here the pride of blood and birth is paramount to everything else Hunting Island, as its name indicates, is a great resort for the gentle-blooded sportsmen of the country, who devote themselves zealously to slaying the deer and bagging the wild turkeys with which the place abounds. The population of the whole district is about forty thousand, three-fourths of which are slaves. Such, briefly, is the fair region upon a portion of which we expect to establish a base for the operations of Uncle Sam against his rebellious children.

The harbor is about 60 miles from Charleston by water, and 20 miles from Tybee light, at the mouth of the Savannah River, which is plainly seen from the deck of this ship by the aid of a glass. The climate here is noted for its geniality, and to-day it is warm enough to make Summer clothing indispensable. Even anchored, as we are, many miles from shore, we have been visited by numerous gaudy butterflies and pretty birds, which tell us of perennial Summer—making the eyes of the soldiers stare in wonder at what to them is such a strange November sight.

At noon nearly all our vessels were together. A few of the larger transports dropped anchor, but the greater number steamed lazily to and fro, awaiting the result of the labors of three of the gunboats, which had been, earlier in the day, dispatched to reconnoitre the channels, and to place buoys as guides to the passage of the bar, upon which, at low water, there is never less than 3½ fathoms of depth. Their observations and operations were accomplished by 2 o'clock, and as the rebels had placed no sunken hulks or other obstructions in the way, the transports one by one passed over the bar and anchored within three miles of the shore.

Our elation at the appearance of so large a part of our fleet received a check by the news received soon afterwards of the foundering of one of the transports by which nine lives were lost, and of minor, though still severe disasters, to several of the others.

The foundered vessel was the steamer *Governor*. She was a staunch craft, built to run on the Sound between New-York and Providence, R. I., I believe, but afterwards employed on the Boston and Bangor route. Major REYNOLDS' battalion of 350 marines was on board of her. The full particulars of her loss have not been received yet, but the information I now present may be fully credited. She was fallen in with on Saturday morning by the frigate *Sabine*, and being in a sinking condition, her passengers and crew were transferred as quickly as possible. To accomplish this was a matter of great difficulty, on account of the heavy sea, and nine poor fellows—too eager, perhaps, to save themselves—fell overboard, and were drowned. The remainder, with their arms and equipments, and as much other property as could be saved, were on Sunday taken on board the *Isaac Smith*, which happened to encounter the *Sabine* not far from her station on blockade duty at the mouth of the Savannah River. The *Isaac Smith* did not survive the gale without the loss of her armament—a very heavy one—excepting a pivot-gun, mounted amidships. Her Captain is sanguine, however, of his ability to match any rebel craft with this solitary piece.

I have just heard of another steamer's foundering, but under less melancholy circumstances. The *Peerless* was the name of the vessel. She was a little steamer, built on the Clyde, and had been chartered for the expedition to convey cattle for the use of the troops. During the gale she sprung a leak, and was afterwards cut down by the steamer *Star of the South*, causing her to leak beyond the control of the few on board. She was found by the steam-frigate *Mohican* soon after daylight on Saturday morning. There were only twenty-three persons in the ship's company, and an attempt was made to transfer them to the *Mohican* in a small boat. It failed, for the boat was dashed in pieces as soon as she reached the water. Finally a rope was run from the *Mohican* to the sinking ship, and twenty-two of the seamen and officers were hauled singly through the waves, whence they were taken, half-drowned, without having saved a single article of property save the clothes they wore. The Captain's turn to save himself now came. He had determined to be the last to leave his vessel, and having ample leisure to see the unpleasant way in which his men obtained their safety, he devised a plan for his own relief. Placing his trunk and other property in one of the life-boats, by almost superhuman exertions he launched her, and was rewarded by the comfortable transit of himself and his effects. Both the *Peerless* and the *Governor* were seen from the *Atlantic*, when the storm was quite violent on Friday afternoon, and remarks were made as to the graceful way in which they rode the waves. That both of them should have been lost, and the *Mayflower*, a mere cockleshell, have outlived the gale, is simply extraordinary.

The iron steamer *Winfield Scott*, having on board over 500 of Col. CHRIST'S Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, had a narrow escape from foundering. She had been laboring fearfully all Friday afternoon and night, when the discovery was made about 1 A. M. that the after hold contained five feet of water. An examination showed an extensive leak around the rudder-head, and, what was still more alarming, that the woodwork of the upper part of the vessel, at its uniting point with the iron hull, on the whole of the starboard side, abaft the wheel, yawed open at every lurch, affording an entrance for immense volumes of water. The Captain immediately ordered the ship to be lightened, by throwing overboard the cargo, and two rifled cannon, which constituted his armament. This was commenced, and the after hold soon afterwards was emptied of the immense quantities of provisions, tents and camp equipage which it contained. The soldiers worked energetically with the crew in bailing, and their efforts were made vastly more arduous in consequence of the choking of the vessel's steam pump by the rubbish in the hold. This labor was persistently kept up during the whole night, but all they could do only sufficed to keep the leak from gaining. In the interval the masts had been cut away, and the light hamper of the upper deck torn off. At 8 A. M. the gunboat *Bienville* bore down to them, and, having been informed of their condition, was requested to remain by them. A boat was then sent from the *Winfield Scott* to the *Bienville*, containing three disabled soldiers and a woman, the wife of one of the officers. This boat was swamped alongside the gunboat after the passengers had left it, and then the *Bienville* sent one of her life-boats to bring away some of the soldiers. After one trip, performed safely, this boat met a similar fate to the other. Among those, however, who left the leaking steamer on this occasion, was the Chief Engineer and his third assistant. They cowardly abandoned their posts without the shadow of an excuse. The vessel being divided into three water-tight compartments, her engines in the centre division, not a drop of water touched them, and they escaped injury, and never ceased working until the steamer dropped anchor at this place. I am glad to say that both delinquents have been returned to their vessel, where they are now confined in irons, pending the time when the punishment they deserved shall be administered. The name of the Chief Engineer, I understand, is SAVEN;—that of the other I did not learn. Finding that the transhipment of the men could not be accomplished by means of boats, the *Bienville* ran alongside the disabled steamer and 20 of the soldiers at that time scrambled on board. The *Bienville* boarded on the port-bow, and in doing so had her gunwales carried away by catching them upon the anchor. This mode of proceeding also proving a failure, the *Bienville* contented herself by remaining by the *Scott* until 3½ o'clock P. M., by which time the weather had moderated. Some more of the soldiers—making the aggregate number about forty—were then taken off, when the sea becoming comparatively smooth, it was found that the steamer ceased to take in water and could be saved. Accordingly the *Bienville* left her and by nightfall she had been pumped out, her leaks stopped, and was making her way comfortably to the rendezvous. On the next evening (Sunday,) the *Vanderbilt* took her in tow and brought her to the anchorage. A serious error happened during the height of the confusion on board, which I should have thought could only have resulted from a panic among the soldiers, but I am assured by the officers that the men never for a moment lost their presence of mind. When the order was given to throw the guns overboard, meaning the rifled cannon, about 300 of the soldiers plunged their muskets into the sea, under the impression that they were obeying directions, and in their zeal it was not long before their overcoats followed their arms.

The next loss of magnitude, so far as known at present, was that of the deck-load of the steamship *Roanoke*. It was very valuable, consisting mainly of ordnance stores. Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamers *Belvidere* and *Oceola*, neither of which are considered good sea boats. Notwithstanding these great disasters, I am glad to say that those in command do not look upon the fleet as being in a crippled condition.

The *Coatzacoalcos* arrived here to-day all right. I wrote you of her peculiar behavior in a former letter. The Captain states that "scudding" was his only salvation, and that his vessel could not have lived 12 hours longer even under such circumstances.

Every body is loud in praise of the new iron steamship *Oriental*, Capt. BENJAMIN J. TUZO. This was her first voyage, and she behaved nobly in every particular. In the midst of the heaviest of the storm she rode without shipping a pailful of water. It may be taken for granted that the other vessels of the fleet, which have not been mentioned in this hurried writing, are perfectly safe.

It is worthy of remark that not one of the vessels which were chartered by Capt. SAXTON, the Quartermaster of the Expedition, met with any disaster. He uniformly consulted practical ship captains, such as Capts. COMSTOCK and ELDRIDGE, as to the fitness of vessels for service, to whom he acknowledges that he was greatly aided in the stowage and dispatching of the vessels of the fleet.

We were treated, this afternoon, about 5 o'clock, to a taste of secession fighting. Three little flat-bottomed steam cotton scows, under the command of Commodore TATNALL, a deserter from the United States navy, took position under the shore of St. Phillip's Island, and opened a brisk cannonade in the direction of our innermost line of gunboats and transports. The fire was promptly returned from the *Seneca*, *Unadilla*, *Pembina*, *Ottawa*, *Ourlew*, *Penguin* and others, until about fifty shots were exchanged, every one of which, on both sides, fell considerably short. The gunboats, meanwhile, had been manœuvering to cut off the return of the saucy flatboats to the inlet; but it was evident that they were too sharp to be trapped, for immediately their little walking-beams worked with singular rapidity, and a long train of turgid smoke marked their swift return to cover. As they retreated the steam-frigate *Pawnee* sent two shots from her rifled gun after them. The first missile fell short, but the second disabled one of MAFFITT'S mighty squadron, which was taken in tow by one of her companions, and soon the three disappeared behind the sandy point. This episode occasioned considerable entertainment to the fleet. That the rebels should have commenced the attack at a distance where it was impossible for them to do injury, is looked upon as an indication of weakness in this neighborhood. A few hours, or, at most, a couple of days, will show the truth.

H. J. W.

A Reconnoissance and a Fight—Rebel Batteries Disclosed—The Navy to Take the Initiative—Serious Disappointments.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

Commodore TATNALL'S little demonstration on Monday evening, with his three gunboats, decided Gen. SHERMAN not to attempt the landing of his troops before a thorough reconnoissance of the shore at the proposed point of debarkation should have been made; for he had no idea of falling into a trap when the exercise of a small amount of prudence would prevent it.

Before sunrise, on Tuesday morning, therefore, the General, accompanied by several members of his staff, and a half a dozen newspaper correspondents, to whom invitations had been given, assembled on board the little steamtug *Mercury*, and started to make a particular examination of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with the idea of approaching the shore close enough to tempt the enemy to fire, and thus betray his position.

A large number of our transports were then at anchor within the bar, about four miles from the land, and most of the gunboats had taken position a short distance in advance of them, in order that none should fall as prizes into the hands of the rebel steamers.

Before the *Mercury* had gone a mile in the direction of the land, it was observed that TATNALL'S boats—river steamers, painted black, supposed to be the *Everglade*, the *Cecil*, and the *Excel*—were coming outside of the Inlet, with their rebel flags waving an impudent defiance to our fleet.

The *Pawnee*, *Ottawa*, *Seminole*, *Curlew*, and *Isaac Smith*, at once headed towards the saucy vessels, when TATNALL opened fire, although he was fully a mile beyond the point at which he could inflict damage with his guns.

Not willing to throw their shots away, our boats reserved their fire, making all speed towards the Confederates, who took care, however, not to be caught within range, and steamed off, as they did last evening, to the friendly cover of Bay Point.

This manœuvre had its significance. It was an attempt to decoy our vessels within range of two powerful batteries, three miles apart, nearly opposite each other on either side of Port Royal Bay, the entrance to which they commanded. The object of the movement was suspected, but as it was our purpose to ascertain the enemy's strength, the boats were not deterred from following. They had approached within a short mile of Bay Point, on the northern side of the inlet, when the guns mounted there belched a fiery announcement of their presence. Presently a battery on the other side, at Hilton Head, revealed itself by throwing a volley of 10-inch shell, followed with rapid shots from a large rifled cannon. The gunboats gallantly exposed themselves to this cross-fire, which was kept up on both sides with great spirit for about half an hour. As, however, it was no part of our plan to bring about a general engagement at that time, and the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, a signal recalling the gunboats was given, and they rejoined the fleet.

The rebel guns were well served, but their artillerists generally aimed too high; and, although hot shot fell hissing into the water all around our vessels, and shells exploded above them in dangerous proximity, not one on board was injured. The only damage done was to the *Ottawa*, which had one of her main shrouds on the port-side cut by a fragment of shell.

It is not probable that the rebels escaped as luckily. They had an encampment about half a mile from the Bay Point fort on the seashore, into which, and the contiguous woods, an occasional shell was thrown. During the engagement the enemy kept well covered, the only persons visible being two mounted officers, who rode from the battery, and disappeared in the woods behind it.

Commodore TATNALL did not venture from his shelter while the firing was in progress, but as soon as our boats retired, his came after them, emboldened probably by an idea that we had been driven away. The rebels were quickly undeceived, however, for the *Pawnee*, after waiting until the Commodore came near enough to warrant the attempt, let him have a shell from her pivot-gun, which struck his wheel-house, and exploded. The little *Mercury*, too, with Gen. SHERMAN'S party on board, which had run down in the midst of the gunboats, was not content without presenting her respects, and a well-intended shot was sent toward him from her 30-pounder Parrott. It, however, fell somewhat short. Our boats thus slowly returned to their stations, occasionally turning and sending a shell or rifled projectile toward the enemy, who replied in kind. This finally became on both sides a simply waste of ammunition, and was stopped.

All Monday afternoon, and while the fight was progressing, some of our boats, under the direction of Capt. CHARLES O. BOUTELLE, long an officer in the Coast Surveying corps, had been engaged in marking the channel with temporary buoys. This having been accomplished, the *Wabash* and those other large vessels, which had remained outside of the bar, were piloted in, and anchored near the rest of the fleet, the rebel gunboats meanwhile lying about three miles beyond them, shoreward.

Well, here we were, in a very unpleasant predicament. The reconnoissance had demonstrated—to none more clearly than to Gen. SHERMAN—that the military portion of the expedition, with the means at its command, was utterly powerless to effect a landing in the face of such preparations as the enemy had exhibited. We had found two heavy batteries—not mere intrenchments, but permanent works, indicating considerable engineering skill—planted upon the very points at which alone it was practicable to disembark. Adding to our discomfiture was the fact of the disintegration of the fleet by the storm, and the nonappearance of several vessels, upon the safety of which seemed in great measure to depend the success of the expedition. Among these were the steamer *Ericsson*, having HAMILTON'S light battery on board, and the bark *Ocean Express*, containing all the ordnance, without which no position ashore would be tenable. That the ordnance should have been all shipped by one vessel was a piece of short-sightedness on the part of Capt. MCNUTT, U. S. A., chief of the ordnance corps, who has since been relieved from duty.

Our ferry-boats, without which the means of speedily disembarking the troops were inadequate, and the *Belvidere*, *Oceola* and *Union* transports, with commissary stores and deck-loads of beeves and horses, were also missing, and anxiety respecting the fate of these vessels was not diminished by the full knowledge of the loss of the *Governor* and *Peerless*. Here, too, was a frittering away of the finest weather for landing which ever could be hoped for, and there were the rebels in full sight improving our delay by strengthening their means of defence. All the military people were desponding, and after a consultation of the Generals on board the *Wabash*, it was determined to gracefully yield the guidance of affairs to the navy. Gen. SHERMAN told Commodore DUPONT—and Generals WRIGHT, STEVENS and VIELE concurred in the statement—that the soldiers could not land unless the sailors first silenced the rebel batteries. Blue-jackets have a reputation for being equal to emergencies, and in this instance there was no shrinking from the responsibility.

It was intended that the attack should have commenced immediately, and in anticipation active preparations were made. Gen. SHERMAN resumed his former quarters on the *Atlantic*, and the *Wabash* and other frigates were cleared for action. Their boats were taken in, topmasts housed, and rigging lashed, to prevent its fall should a chance shot strike it. Meanwhile the little gunboats, whose motto is "always ready," flitted about, seemingly impatient for their cumbrous companions to complete their belligerent toilets.

At 3 o'clock all things had been prepared, and the vessels, led by the *Wabash*, moved toward the shore, where lay the rebel boats in close proximity, defiantly flaunting their flags. The fleet went cautiously along, each vessel having a man stationed in the chains heaving the lead and calling out the depth of water. This precaution, however, did not avail to save the *Wabash* from grounding on the end of the Fishing Rip Shoal—a fine bar which had changed since the last survey of the harbor,—and having been detained about an hour and a-half by the casualty, the sun declined too far to renew the attack feasible that day.

We spectators, comprising all the soldiers, submitted to the disappointment with a bad grace, and went to bed in full confidence that the morning would bring an end to our suspense and a great naval victory.

But we were disappointed once more. It was blowing strongly from the northeast next day, and the Commodore called a Council of his Captains to deliberate upon the expediency of risking an engagement. It was decided unanimously that a battle had better be postponed until more favorable weather should come, and we were condemned to another day of inaction. The only crumbs of comfort were the arrival of the much-wanted *Ocean Express*, and the extrication of the unfortunate *Ericsson* from a sand bar, upon which her pilot had run her, where she thumped for full twelve hours.

H. J. W.

The Bombardment—Description of the Fight—Enthusiasm Singularly Expressed—A Slow Embarkation—The Forts and What was Found in Them—Burial of the Dead, &c.

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The Flag of the Union again waves in triumph over the soil of the Palmetto State, and Port Royal Bay, the finest harbor south of the Chesapeake, located in the very centre of the district where secessionism had its earliest growth and most careful nurture, is in full possession of the United States forces. To the navy alone belongs the credit of the achievement, and the victory—for the result was not accomplished without a hotly-contested fight—cannot be over-estimated in its importance.

The battle was fought yesterday. It lasted about five hours, and ended with the utter rout of the Confederate forces, at least one hundred of whom are believed to have been killed; the capture of two forts, about fifty pieces of ordnance, cart-loads of small arms, large quantities of ammunition, commissary-stores, camp-equipage, officers' furniture, &c., while our loss was eight killed and twenty-three wounded.

Having thus premised, I shall endeavor to give a faithful narrative of the conflict, its attendant circumstances, and such other matters as may seem to be of interest.

The day itself was more beautiful, if anything, than the finest with which we had been favored since our arrival at Port Royal. The wind, blowing gently from the northeast, scarcely caused a ripple upon the water, and the sky was only flecked here and there with a feathery cloud.

Early in the morning the rebel gunboats took up the position which they had occupied on other days at the entrance of the bay, while as many as seven rather large river steamers, coming from behind the headlands, passed backward and forward in the offing, occasionally approaching the fortifications on either side, and communicating by means of a row-boat with those on shore. Some of these vessels had brought reinforcements from Charleston, but the larger number were crowded with excursionists, from all the country round, who had come to witness the utter humiliation of the "Yankees" and the destruction of their fleet. One of the steamers is believed to have had the Consuls of England and France on board, for she displayed the flags of those nations, as well as the rebel ensign, and taking a position beyond the reach of danger, remained until the victory was won.

At 9 o'clock the fleet was signaled from the *Wabash* to raise anchor, and in rather more than half an hour afterwards all the vessels were in motion. They moved slowly toward the land, cautiously feeling the way with the sounding line, arranged in two columns, of which the first was led by the flag-ship and the second by the *Bienville*. The first column comprised the *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Mohican*, *Seminole*, *Pawnee*, *Unadilla*, *Ottawa*, *Pembina* and *Vandalia*, in tow of the *Isaac Smith*. The gunboats *Penguin*, *Augusta*, *Curlew*, *Seneca* and *R. B. Forbes*, followed in the track of the *Bienville*. Sufficient space was given each vessel, in order that the fire from one column might not interfere with the operation of the other.

It was well understood that the Commodore intended to fight at close quarters, and the fact intensified the interest everybody felt in the approaching conflict. As the fleet moved majestically on towards the foe, the few minutes consumed in getting within range of the batteries seemed dreadfully long to the spectators, who watched in deep suspease for the commencement of the fight. At length, precisely at five minutes before 10 o'clock, the Bay Point battery opened its fire upon the *Wabash*, and that at Hilton Head followed almost within a second. The ships were then nearly midway between the hostile guns, and scarcely within range. For a minute they made no reply; but presently the *Wabash* began. Then grandly she poured from both her massive sides a terrible rain of metal, which fell with frightful rapidity upon either shore. The other vessels were not slow in following her example, and the battle was fairly begun.

From my point of observation, on board the *Atlantic*, which had been taken as close to the combatants as was consistent with safety, in order that Gen. SHERMAN might witness the proceedings, it was apparent that few of the shells, which at first were the only projectiles used, burst within the fortifications. The guns had too great an elevation, and their iron messengers went crashing among the tree-tops a mile or two beyond the batteries. The same was the case with the rebels, whose shot passed between the masts and above our vessels. The frigates and gunboats each having delivered her fire, which mainly in this round was directed against Bay Point, passed within the bay, indifferent alike to the bursting shells, humming projectiles and hot round-shot which the rebels furiously discharged, breaking the water into foaming columns everywhere around them.

It was, I believe, part of the plan of battle to engage the batteries alternately, and the vessels, preserving their relative positions, were to move in circles before the foe. This mode of procedure was decided upon, because the current sets swiftly in the straits between the fortifications, which are about two miles and three-quarters apart, and it was impossible, even had it been desirable, for the vessels to remain stationary long enough to silence one battery before attacking the other. Something occurred, however, to change these arrangements a little. It is true the larger vessels followed the *Wabash*, from first to last, in the prescribed way, and the *Bienville*, leading the second division, gallantly maintained the position which had been assigned to her throughout the entire action; but the gunboats, finding that they could bring a destructive enfilading fire to bear upon Hilton Head, by stationing themselves in a cove, about a mile's distance to the left of the fortification, took that position, and performed most efficient service. The Commodore, perceiving the good result of the manœuvre, permitted them to remain.

The *Wabash* was brought as near Hilton Head battery as the depth of water permitted; while soundings were given and signals made during the whole time the ship was in action, as regularly as upon ordinary occasions.

Within a distance of nine hundred yards from the rebel guns, the *Wabash* threw in her fiery messengers, while the other frigates, no further away, participated in the deadly strife; and the gunboats, from their sheltered nook, raked the ramparts frightfully. Thus the fire of about fifty guns was concentrated every moment upon the enemy, who worked heroically, never wavering in his reply except when the *Wabash* was using her batteries directly in front of him. Then it was too hot for flesh and blood to endure. Shells fell almost as rapidly as hail-drops within, and for a mile and a half beyond the battery. As they struck and ploughed into the earth, a dense pillar of sand would shoot upward, totally obscuring the fortification, and driving the blinded gunners from their pieces.

In describing their circuit and delivering their fire the vessels consumed rather more than an hour for each round. Little more than half of this time, however, was spent in getting into position; for gliding slowly around, perhaps entering the bay beyond the fort a half a mile, just far enough to permit the safe turning of his immense ship, the Commodore brought her back, and repeated from his star

shield within the fort. One was that of a young officer, whose legs had been shot away. There was a mangled arm in one place, half buried in the sand, and in another, near where the large guns lay prone with their carriages shattered, were mangled pieces of flesh immersed in gore. I saw still other sickening things.

Commander CHARLES STEEDMAN, of the *Bienville*, himself a native of Charleston, with that humanity which is ever the handmaid of bravery, assumed the task of interring the remains of those South Carolinians who had fallen. This was accomplished in as respectable a way as circumstances permitted, and the Episcopal burial service was read by the Chaplain of the *Wabash*.

Meanwhile, as the troops landed, they scattered themselves about the encampment, apparently under no control of their officers, but possessed with the one idea of plundering the property which the rebels had left. This conduct was utterly inexcusable, as the victory had been won without their slightest aid; but, for a while, nothing but pillaging went on. The soldiers were eclipsed however, in their disgraceful deeds by the crews and some of the officers of the transports. These last, not content with securing a slight memento of the fight, filled their boats with trunks, muskets and other "portable property," which they placed on board their ships, and then returned for more. It was painful to witness the wanton destruction of clothing, which the ravagers trod under foot after they had obtained it from trunks that were broken open in their desire to find more valuable spoils. The free use of whisky, which was found in abundance among the officers' stores, began to have its effects upon the men; and finally, only after stringent measures had been resorted to, was some degree of order restored.

I learned that the tars who landed earliest obtained some splendid trophies. The most elegant was a sword, with silver scabbard and hilt; the blade, containing two golden lines of Arabic characters, denoted it to be of Damascus steel—probably an heir-loom. This, with a large Confederate flag, and the standard which Capt. ROGERS planted on the parapet of the fort, besides two pretty brass field-pieces, go to Washington as presents to the NAVY Department.

I went into a house—the only building in the vicinity having any architectural pretensions—and found that it had been used by the rebels for a hospital. There were three rebel soldiers there, two of whom were brothers, named LEWIS and WILLIAM NOBLE, and the other called himself JAMES DARRAGH. WILLIAM seemed to be very ill, almost at death's door, from the effects of typhoid fever, and LEWIS, who had been nursing him, preferred o be taken prisoner rather than desert his brother. Of the other man I learned nothing. They were dressed in very dingy, gray uniforms, and seemed not at all troubled at the fortune which had befallen them. The sick man said there was no medicine at the post, and he had suffered for the lack of it, adding that the surgeon told him there was nothing else to do but trust in God. These men formerly were laborers in the turpentine woods of North Carolina, but coming down to Charleston some months ago, were impressed into the rebel service. Both admitted that they had had enough of secession. LEWIS gave me some information respecting the number of troops at the post, and upon other subjects, which I have since had an opportunity of verifying.

The fortifications at Hilton Head and Bay Point were commenced as early as last July, and since that time the Ninth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. HEYWARD, and the Twelfth, Col. ELLIOTT, have been stationed here. These troops were under the command of Brig.-Gen. THOS. F. DRAYTON, whose residence is upon Hilton Head Island, and who was present during the bombardment. This Gen. DRAYTON is said to be an accomplished soldier, having had the benefit of a West Point education, and a singular circumstance of the battle was the fact that his brother, PERCIVAL DRAYTON, commander of the United States war steamer *Pocahontas*, was arrayed against him. As soon as the fleet made its appearance off Port Royal Bay, Gen. DRAYTON sent to Charleston for reinforcements, and the day previous to the fight 500 German artillerists, commanded by Col. WAGENER, came down. Five thousand more troops, under Gen. RIVERS, were expected, but for some reason they failed to appear, and the South Carolinians were forced into the fight with less than 2,000 men at both their positions.

H. J. W.

A Peaceful Occupation of Bay Point Battery—Evidences of Panic—Guns Left Unspiked—Description of the Rebel Forts—Interesting Reconnoissances—The Names of our Killed, &c.

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S. C.,
Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

As the smoke of the battle clears away, it reveals more and more plainly the extent and magnificence of our victory. Most of us retired on Thursday night under the full belief that the next morning would witness another bombardment—not so terrible a one as we had already seen, it is true—but still a pretty severe fight—until we should have conquered the rebel guns which frowned upon us from the by no means insignificant battery at Bay Point. Such was not the case, however, and an agreeable disappointment was in store. There had been watchful gunboats stationed close to the battery all night, and an early morning reconnoissance satisfied their officers that the rebels had deserted their position.

It was not long afterwards before our flag was hoisted conspicuously there, and the pleasant sight added a keener zest to the victory with which we still were flushed. But the most unaccountable thing connected with the affair, is the fact, that the rebels permitted their guns, ammunition, and other property to fall into our hands, when they had ample time to remove everything, or, at any rate, to render all their material unserviceable to us. A few barrels of powder were, indeed, thrown into a creek, and this feeble effort was the only one made to detract from the importance of our victory.

The same evidences of panic were as plentiful here as yonder at Hilton Head, and many of the soldiers are said by the negroes to have been drowned in their haste to leave the island for the mainland. There is no doubt that several lives were lost when the *Wabash* and the other vessels casually poured in their fire at the commencement of the action, and this intimation of what he was likely to expect when the attention of the fleet should be devoted exclusively to him, probably decided the commander of the fort upon evacuating. There were three badly wounded men left to our mercy. In the room where these sufferers lay was an open blank-book, upon a leaf of which the garrison surgeon had written that he was unable to remove his charge for lack of an ambulance, but he hoped that those who had caused the injuries would render every alleviation in their power to the unfortunate men.

On the same leaf Col. ELLIOTT, commanding the post, had inscribed a few lines, which were addressed to the commander of the United States forces. He said that, finding the place untenable against the force brought before it, and in view of the evacuation of Hilton Head, he had determined to abandon his position—adding that it would be better for himself and his command to fight for the cause of the Southern Confederacy elsewhere, than to be taken prisoners and confined in Fort Lafayette.

I had an opportunity yesterday afternoon of making a thorough inspection of the fortifications. I am told by army officers that the work at Hilton Head is the finest of its kind ever erected in this country. It was nearly completed, and in a very brief time may be made perfectly secure as a defensive position against any approach from the land side, from which direction only is there any possibility of attack. The shape of the fort is angular, and it occupies between three and four acres of ground. Around the exterior is a deep ditch in which pickets are planted on the land side; and two caponieres, built of palmetto logs, having loop-holes for sharpshooters, protect the approaches on the sea-coast from a storming party. There were twenty-one guns in position, but three were dismounted, leaving eighteen in serviceable order, with good carriages and working implements. Most of the guns are of a superior character, manufactured in England, and addressed in white paint: "Gen. BEAUREGRAD, Charleston, S. C., in haste." Among them was a peculiar rifled gun, with projectiles to match, which was entirely new to all our officers. Several of the smooth-bore pieces had been cast this year at the Tredegar Works, Virginia, and were decorated with the South Carolina coat-of-arms. Following is the description of the pieces, as taken from the official schedule: 13 32-pounder smooth sea-coast guns, one 10-inch columbiad, two heavy siege guns, two rifled 8-inch guns, two carronades, and one 8-inch gun.

The interior of the fort bears evidence of skill and careful construction. There were numerous traverses across it to protect the garrison from shell explosions, and the three magazines were abundantly supplied with ammunition. Covered passage ways, about fifty feet long, led to the cerbonnieres, and several wells dug in them, and at other points within the fort, supply the garrison with water. The ammunition of the rebels was equally as good as our own, and experienced men told me that every ounce of their powder was of English manufacture. Their cartridges were well put up, and their friction tubes were recognized as the production of a well-known New-York house. Many muskets, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, &c., were also found. The tents in the encampment to the left of the fort were all floored, and cartridge-boxes scattered on the confines of the camp showed that the guards, in case of storm, had a place of refuge, and were protected also from the chill night air. Indeed, everywhere it was apparent that the rebels had done what they could to lessen the hardships of a soldier's life. The rebels called their camp and fort, Camp Campbell and Fort Walker, and until the authorities at Washington change the appellations to something more appropriate, as such they will continue to be known.

The works at Bay Point are scarcely inferior to those at Hilton Head. There were fourteen guns abandoned at this place only, one of which was spiked. On the water front 32-pounder guns and columbiads were mounted. A large rifle-gun, which the rebels had repeatedly fired at the fleet, and with which they had done us some damage, was found burst into fragments. To the right of the principal redoubt, or main battery, is another of three guns; and on the seacoast side, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the Point, was still another fortification, mounting four 6-pounder Parrott guns and carriages, one 24-pounder siege howitzer and carriage, and one 24-pounder siege gun, which was spiked. As at Hilton Head there was plenty of good ammunition, which fell into our hands, and an additional prize in an immense quantity of rice and other commissary stores. The rebels had named their works at Bay Point in honor of BEAUREGARD.

Two successful reconnoissances were made, yesterday, on Hilton Head Island. The larger one was under the direction of Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, Chief Engineer, E. C., who was escorted by the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. TERRY. I have been permitted to copy the official report of the affair, which will be read with interest:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., Commanding forces on Hilton Head, S. C.:

SIR: In obedience to your directions of this date, to proceed upon a reconnoissance of Hilton Head Island, or so much thereof as I could examine, returning to head-quarters on the same day, I have to report a completion of the day's operations, under the escort provided for me, to wit.: the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, 900 strong, Col. TERRY commanding.

The regiment was placed at my disposal at 11 o'clock A. M., when I at once set out upon the reconnoissance, the principal object of which was to proceed across the Island to Seabrook, on Skull Creek, a distance of six miles by the nearest practicable route, and locate suitable positions for batteries to control the inland water communication by way of Skull Creek, between Savannah and Charleston.

As no advance had been made from our position on Hilton Head since we came in possession yesterday evening, and as nothing certain was known of the position and movements of the enemy since he was driven from the work, I deemed it proper to exercise great caution against surprise, and accordingly requested Col. TERRY to cover the advance of the main body of escort by skirmishers.

Over a very considerable portion of the route we took to Seabrook Point, the one running through the wood beyond Gen. DRAYTON's plantation, as distinguished from the one near the shore, skirmishers could not be deployed, as both sides of the road are lined by an impenetrable jungle.

Our progress was necessarily quite slow. We reached Seabrook Landing about 2 o'clock P. M., without encountering any of the enemy, or any white person whatever. From what I can gather from negroes, there are no rebel troops on any of the northern portions of Hilton Head Island.

About 300 of them, with some wounded, passed over the road last evening, about the time we were disembarking. They were under the influence of a terrible panic. Knapsacks, blankets, haversacks, canteens, cartridge-boxes, &c., were found scattered on the road and on the wharf at Seabrook, wheer the hasty embarkation took place. We also found at the landing a number of rifled muskets and bayonets. There is near the wharf, some in store and some outside, a considerable quantity, say from fifteen to eighteen large wagon loads, of valuable commissary supplies, such as bacon, hard bread, sugar, rice, corn, vinegar, &c. We brought back two cart-loads of these articles, which Col. TERRY will account for.

Had my orders admitted of it, I would have remained at Seabrook with half the escort, until boats could have been dispatched from headquarters, under convoy, to bring off the commissary stores. At Seabrook, an excellent position for a battery, elevated some twelve or fifteen feet above the level of the river, to sweep and control the Skull Creek Channel, has been selected. The river at that point is about one-fourth of a mile wide, and is skirted on the further side by a marsh which enlarges the distance between the firm ground on the opposite shore to half a mile or a little more.

I caused soundings to be taken across the stream at half tide, finding two fathoms at the end of Seabrook Wharf, three fathoms a short distance out and a good five fathom anchorage in the middle of the stream.

A battery of five or six heavy guns at Seabrook would be quite sufficient to close this inland water passage between Charleston and Savannah, but to secure it against a *coup de main*, I would recommend an inclosed work of strong relief, and of sufficient capacity for one thousand men, with guns on the gorge, and with suitable flanking arrangements, should be commenced immediately. It should mount fifteen guns at least, of all calibres. The route over which I passed is practicable for heavy artillery and heavy land transportation generally, but materials can best be taken to Seabrook by water. The wharf there requires some repairs.

On my return I increased the guard at Gen. DRAYTON's plantation at the request of the officer in charge there. I found no public property or papers at Gen. DRAYTON's with the exception of two letters already in your possession.

There is no Post-office at Seabrook.

I have to acknowledge the cordial and efficient cooperation of Col. TERRY in carrying out the objects of the reconnoissance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILMORE.

Lieut. J. H. WILSON, Chief Topographical Engineer, E. C., directed the other reconnoissance. He was accompanied by a battalion composed of one company of the Roundheads, and one company of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. They marched from fifteen to sixteen miles. On their way they found a dead secession soldier, in a field, and near by six others in a house, who had been wounded, one of whom died soon after the discovery. Four of the others were sullen, in consequence of the pain of their wounds, and refused to talk. One, however, was communicative. He said that the loss of the rebels, on the day before, was very great, both in killed and wounded. In his company, alone, 7 had been killed, and 8 or 10 wounded. He confirmed the reports given by others of the precipitate flight of the enemy, and of the number on the island at the time of the fight. Lieut. WILSON's party saw two rebels on horseback, but did not succeed in capturing them. They found the roads incumbered with camp equipage, baggage and cartridge-boxes, in such a manner as to indicate very clearly that the chivalry fled for their lives. The white people had all deserted their houses, but there is no doubt, from what was learned of the negroes, that the rebels left the island on the evening of the cannonade.

The dead of the fleet were buried last evening, with considerable ceremony, in a pretty grove, not over a stone's throw from the fort, where lemon, orange, fig, palmetto and other trees blend their branches peacefully. Seventeen boat-loads of sailors from the fleet followed the bodies to their last resting-place, and after the prayers had been read a guard of marines fired a volley over each grave. A thick, smooth board, shaped like an ordinary grave-stone, upon which is neatly painted the name, age and circumstances of the death of each of the poor fellows, is fixed at the head of each mound. The following are their names:

JOHN M. WHITTEMORE, Third Assistant Engineer of the *Mohican*, who was instantly killed while standing at the bell-pull of the engine, by a splinter from a shot which passed through the hammock netting.

THOMAS JACKSON, aged 23 years, coxswain and captain of the forecastle gun of the *Wabash*. One of his legs was nearly severed by a shot, while he was bravely working his piece. Observing that his limb must necessarily be amputated, he took out his jack-knife and performed the operation himself. He did not survive his injury long.

PATRICK MCGUIGGAN, of Cleveland, Ohio, and ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., of the *Bienville*, who were struck by a ball from the Hilton Head battery. MCGUIGGAN's left thigh was dreadfully mutilated, and his right one lacerated. CHAMBERS had his left thigh entirely torn off, and his left arm broken in two places. Both died soon after they were injured. Two other men were slightly bruised by splinters torn from the vessel's side by the passage of the shot.

JOHN P. CLARK, aged 26, and WILLIAM PRICE, of New-Jersey, aged 28 years, were both killed on the *Sueguehannah*.

W. W. FITZHUGH, aged 23 years, and BARTON GERALD, aged 25 years, both killed on board the *Pawnee*.

During the day, some soldiers in exploring a copse within half a mile of the fort on Hilton Head, found the bodies of twenty-three secession soldiers, which, apparently, had been thrown there during the retreat. Several of the killed were also discovered in a trench which had been hastily dug during the action, and into which the bodies were crowded so thickly that a mere layer of earth covered the upper tier. From these circumstances it is thought that the loss of the enemy was greater than was at first believed.

The troops make slow work of landing. Not more than half had disembarked up to last evening. Gen. WRIGHT's Brigade, HAMILTON's Battery, the Rhode Island Battery, and a portion of Gen. STEVENS' force occupy the tents which the rebels left standing, and also a new encampment half a mile to the right of the fort on the sea shore. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders have been sent to Bay Point, and will form the garrison of that place. The transports, however, much to the relief of their officers, will probably have given up the last man before to-day's sun declines. The soldiers are in first-rate condition and excellent spirits, in spite of their long detention on shipboard, and a few days' drill will bring them to their former standard of efficiency.

A Visit to Beaufort—The Town in the Hands of the Negroes—The Whites Stampeded in a Panic—Slaves Pouring into the Union Camps—The Return Home of the Bienville.

UNITED STATES STEAMER BIENVILLE,
AT SEA, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Commodore DUPONT, having sent this vessel home with dispatches, I was fortunate enough to obtain passage by her, and in this letter shall bring my budget of news with reference to affairs at Port Royal to a close.

We left at noon of Sunday—not before we had heard the result of a reconnoissance made by the gunboats *Curlew*, *Seneca* and *Pembina* up Broad River to Beaufort. These vessels departed on their mission early on Saturday afternoon. Cautiously feeling their way, anticipating every moment that a rebel battery, concealed somewhere on the river bank, would open its fire, the vessels passed up the pretty river. Scattered here and there on the route were the residences of the wealthy planters, now deserted by their owners, and left to the tender mercies of the negroes.

The town of Beaufort, I am told, is a private watering-place. That is, the wealthy planters, for miles around, have erected commodious Summer residences there, and in the heighth of the season the town accommodates from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. The remainder of the year the white and colored population together does not exceed 500. When the reconnoitering party landed they found that extreme terror of an attack, consequent upon the defeat of their countrymen at the mouth of the bay, had prompted a stampede of all the white people, with one solitary exception, the day before. The exception was a man who doubtless would have gone also, but he was too drunk to move. He was taken on board the *Pembina* and questioned, but he was too stupid to give a coherent story. The negroes were then flocking in from the plantations and pillaging the houses. They told dreadful stories of how their owners had attempted to deter them from coming in by shooting a few down; but they had heard that the "Yankees" would give them liberty, and for such a boon they took the risk of a bullet.

Before I left Hilton Head, I saw as many as one hundred negroes, who had come into our camps, and they were constantly arriving. At Bay Point I was informed there were as many more. As soon as they made their appearance they were huddled into a dilapidated building which was strongly guarded. All ages were represented, but only the male sex. Until I saw and conversed with the greater number of these persons I believed that the appearance and intelligence of Southern field hands were greatly libeled by the delineators of negro character at the concert saloons. Now I cannot but acknowledge that instead of gross exaggerations the "minstrels" give representations which are faithful to nature. There were the same grotesque dresses, awkward figures, and immense brogans which are to be seen every night at BRYANT's or CHRISTYS. Some of them told me that they had heard the "Yankees" were coming down to set them free, as early as last July, and they appeared very happy at their prospects. One old man said he was willing to work at anything "Massa Yankees" gave him to do, but he never would go back to "dat ar rice fiel' agin." I asked him to whom he belonged. He replied that he once belonged to the widow PINCKNEY, who had four hundred "head o' niggers," but he was free now. The chief anxiety of most of them was to get their families to join them. There was no difficulty in learning from these people that our arrival had been anxiously looked for with pleasant anticipations.

On Saturday afternoon, some soldiers who were repairing the slopes of the parapet of the Hilton Head fort, which had been injured by the fire, disinterred the body of Dr. E. T. BUIST, Chief of the Medical Staff at Hilton Head. It was apparent, from the position in which the body was found, that the Doctor had stationed himself in a gallery leading beneath the ground to one of the cassonniers of the fort, supposing that would afford the safest place in which he could conduct his surgical operations while the battle continued. A shell, however, plunging through the parapet, struck against the plank casing of the gallery, crushing it in, and burying the Doctor under the mass of earth which followed.

The *Bienville*, after leaving Port Royal, ran to the mouth of Charleston Harbor, for the purpose of putting Commander JOHN ROGERS on the United States steamer *Flag*, now blockading at that point. Commander SARTORI, who was thereby relieved from the command of the vessel, took passage on this ship. Commander WYMAN, also comes home from the *Pawnee*, in ill health. Commander SARTORI reports that on Friday, the day after the battle, while lying close to Charleston Bar, he distinctly heard thirteen minute-guns fired ashore, signifying the death of a rebel Brigadier-General.

Yesterday evening we stopped at Fortress Monroe, just long enough to land Commander STEEDMAN, with his dispatches, the trophies sent to the custody of the Navy Department, and the two naval officer passengers. The vessel immediately left for New-York, under command of Lieut. BENHAM, making the run up in 24 hours.

The *Bienville* brings as passengers the following wounded persons from other vessels, who are all doing well under the care of J. T. COATES, M. D., U. S. N., surgeon of the vessel. HENRY GREENE, aged 31 years, of Augusta, Maine. He was Senior Acting Master on the United States steamer *Ottawa*. His right leg, below the knee, was carried away by a 32-pound shot fired from Fort Beauregard, Bay Point. ISAAC D. SEYBURN, aged 37 years, of Pittston, Maine, Acting Master on board United States sloop-of-war *Mohican*. He received a compound fracture of the left leg by a shot from Fort Walker. WM. THOMPSON, aged 48 years, of Philadelphia, Penn., also of the *Mohican*, whose left thigh was knocked off by a piece of shell from Hilton Head battery, while he was at the wheel of the vessel. These are all that were seriously wounded in the action.

List of officers of the United States steamer *Bienville*:

Commander—Charles Steedman.
First Lieutenant—A. E. K. Benham.
Acting Masters—Frank Smith, W. H. Churchill, C. G. Loring.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Isaac T. Coates.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Wm. Wallace Goodwin.
First Assistant Engineer—Wm. F. Wright.
Second Assistant Engineer—Henry Hill.
Third Assistant Engineers—Wm. Vandenburg, Jared Day, James Fountain.
Captain's Clerk—T. Morgan Budd.
Acting Masters' Mates—Wm. W. Brandt, Charles V. Kelly, Edward Sheffield.
Acting Gunner—Joseph Smith.

INJURIES TO THE VESSELS.

Every vessel engaged in the action was more or less cut up, although none was injured so badly as to make it necessary to return home for repairs. The *Wabash*, the largest vessel in the fleet, was singled out as the special target of the enemy's fire. Thirty-four shots struck her. Her most serious injury was to her mainmast, which was very badly wounded, a ball passing through it. It, however, can be fished and made as serviceable as before. She was also struck in the starboard counter, causing her to leak somewhat. Her rigging, bulwarks, ports and spare spars, which were triced up outside, were considerably damaged, and the end of the spanker-boom was shot away.

The *Bienville* was struck four times—twice in the waterways; a richochet shot carried away one of the starboard main shrouds, and the fourth, which was apparently aimed at her walking beams, carried away the galley pipe.

The *Pawnee* was struck nine times in her hull, one of the most destructive of which entered the ward-room, knocked down bulkheads, and shattered things generally. It lodged in an iron safe.

The *Mohican* was struck by eight shots, seven of which passed through her hull, without, however, disabling the engine. One ball passed through the side, through two hatches, a sand-bag, and struck in the opposite side of the ship. It was picked out and sent back to the rebels.

The *Unadilla* was hit in seven places. Her main boom was broken; the mainstay was cut away, and one shot penetrated below the water-line.

The *Pocahontas* received a shot in the mainmast.

The *Pembina*, early in the engagement, had her steam-chest perforated by a round shot, disabling her machinery, and she was taken in tow by one of the boats.

From the best data that could be obtained, two thousand shot and shell were delivered by the fleet. Individual cases of gallantry were numerous. The men fought with determined bravery; they worked on coolly, and the silence was only broken by an occasional cheer when some marked effect was noticed by their firing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Your correspondent is under obligations to Capt. ELDRIDGE, of the *Atlantic*, as well as to his officers, for many facilities in the prosecution of his labors while on board his ship, for which he desires to return thanks. He is also deeply indebted to Commander STEEDMAN, U. S. N., upon whose ship, the *Bienville*, he was kindly given a passage here to New-York.

H. J. W.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF—WHAT PRICE IS ABOUT—COL. LOVEJOY ENCOUNTERS A SLAVE HUNTER—PLAN OF THE REBEL CAMPAIGN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

Gen. HUNTER has entered upon the reorganization of the army here with great vigor, and the following are his Staff appointments:

Gen. SAMUEL STURGIS, Chief of Staff.
Surgeon J. H. BARNES, Medical Director.
Maj. C. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. M. J. PARROTT, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. JOHN W. SHAFFER, Quartermaster.
Capt. JOHN W. TURNER, Commissary of Subsistence.
Maj. EDWARD WRIGHT, Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. R. M. HOUGH, Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. LOUIS D. HUBBARD, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. RICHARD THOMPSON, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. ARTHUR W. KINZIE, Aid-de-Camp.

There will probably be a thorough reorganization of all the divisions of the army, but what shape they will assume, I do not yet know. Gen. STURGIS, I believe, will be changed so as to command the cavalry force—a department for which he is particularly qualified from his long experience, and which meets his wishes much better than the command to which he has been assigned for the past three months. Other changes, equally marked and important, will doubtless be effected.

I do not know but that in my last letter I looked at the expected battle through a magnifying glass, for then it seemed so near that I could almost in fancy hear the snapping of secession flint-locks; to-day, however, it is as if the spy-glass were reversed, for the conflict now seems so far away that its characters are almost invisible. PRICE is still at Cassville, some 50 or 60 miles distant, where his Legislature is engaged in saving the country by the usual process of speech-making and arranging long lines of patriotic "Resolveds," led by forlorn hopes of "Whereases." The authority for this statement also has it that his army is anything but formidable save in assaults upon eatables, in which opportunities to distinguish themselves are "few and far between." They are represented as being in a half-starving condition, without any great prospect of bettering themselves in this respect; their horses are exactly in the same predicament, and the meaning of the late "cavalry reconnoissances in force" is simply that they were hunting for forage and provisions.

Yesterday there were two or three cavalry reconnoissances on our part, which resulted in finding nothing—a few more have been made to-day, and the country examined carefully within a distance of 25 miles, with precisely the same result. That there has been a force of several hundred rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Wilson's Creek is beyond a doubt—they were probably after nothing more noxious than something to eat.

Operations here are confined to such reconnoissances as the above—forays upon Secessionists living within a safe distance of the town, and some small amount of drilling among the soldiers. A foray results generally in bringing in two or three prisoners, a double-barreled shot-gun, a flint-lock rifle, several horses, a nigger or two, sometimes a carriage, and occasionally a little salt. This last-named article is in great demand, and to obtain it searches are made everywhere, and it is seized wherever found, and paid for if the property of Union people. Coffee is also equally scarce, and is quite as much an object of National attention as the other.

Colonels OWEN LOVEJOY and SHANKS are here, and by invitation of Gen. HUNTER will probably take some position on his Staff. The former, by aid of his good-natured countenance and his *stumpiter in modo*, is a very general favorite. He goes wandering carelessly around, looking not unlike the elder NAPOLEON in outline; keeps a close eye on the ebon chattels, and is chiefly engaged, when engaged, in writing his name on the upper right-hand corner of envelopes, with the addition of an "M. C." A day or two since, a Union citizen came into camp, and, with a dolorous visage, complained that somebody had allured off his negro boy, SAM.

"See here!" said some wag, after hearing his complaint, "do you see that gentleman yonder in a blue coat? Well, you just go to him; he's the man to hunt up your nigger!"

The individual a moment after had buttonholed the gentleman in the blue coat, and to the great delight of a listening crowd was informing him that "some cussed Abolitionist" had stolen his nigger, and asked his assistance.

"Look here, my friend," said the gentleman in the blue coat, as he leisurely took off his glasses, which he had put on the better to have a view of his petitioner—"do you see that man at the gate with his gun? You do, eh? Well, now, you just get out of this yard in five seconds, or I'll hand you over to his keeping!"

The individual was out "on time," and the indignant Col. LOVEJOY watched his retreat with the most evident satisfaction. It is quite possible that the same man won't apply to him a second time for assistance in nigger catching.

A rumor is in circulation that Gens. MCKINSTRY and STURGIS, disgusted with the shape the war has assumed, and its management, will resign after the present battle is decided. One thing which has materially added to their dislike of affairs, is the fact, that the Administration has probably ordered the withdrawal of the troops from this point to some other on one of some of the railroad lines leading from St Louis. If this rumor as to the retirement of the National forces be true, it will lead to an immense dissatisfaction here, and probably something much worse. One result is certain: it will kill most effectually whatever Union sentiment there may be in this portion of the State. Even since my last visit here in August, there has been a marked change. Many who were vacillating in their faith then, have gone over to the enemy, and their place is now filled by men who then were strong in their loyalty to the Government. The plea for the withdrawal is the long line of communication which it is necessary to preserve; but a war in a territory immense as ours cannot well be carried on without such results, and probably would be no more difficult of being kept up in the present case than in that of a hundred others which must occur before the war is ended. But if this step be necessary, it might with ordinary sagacity have been foreseen before the army reached this point, and before it became necessary to disgrace it, by ordering a withdrawal in the face of the enemy.

The plan of the rebel campaign has, at least, the merit of magnitude, if nothing more. They proposed after the battle of Springfield, to take Lexington, proceed from thence to Jefferson City, and take that by way of an appetizer, before going at the somewhat serious job of making a dinner of St. Louis. The coming Winter it was intended to while away amid the delights and festivities of that city. In the Spring it was proposed to walk over into Iowa and Illinois, taking Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and other country places, including New-York, on their route eastward, till they combined with the other Southern Army, and amid fraternal rejoicings would spend the next Winter in Washington.

Exaggerated as this plan may seem, it was taught by the leaders to their followers, and by the latter implicitly believed. But the "well laid schemes of rebels as well as of mice and men oft gang aglee,"—and the present one seems to have been no exception—postponed possibly, not abandoned. It is to be hoped that when they do succeed in performing this journey, they will not fail to hang a few of the politicians and humbugs who have interfered to embarrass the war, and produce its present marvelous inefficiency. They would at once thus do themselves an irreparable injury, and the Government an everlasting benefit.

Yesterday a large number of LANES' men, to the number of about a thousand, and one piece of artillery, under Col. RITCHIE, moved towards Cassville, with a view of taking possession of Linden Mills, and, if necessary, to open the ball with any of PRICE's men who may be disposed for any such operation. There are several flour mills at this place, and the crowd will probably stay there for the present.

This morning Gen. HUNTER, escorted by a strong infantry force and two thousand cavalry, went out to Wilson's Creek to look over the battle ground, bury the dead, and possibly to effect a reconnoissance. There being no enemy within 40 miles, the result will probably amount to little so far as the last-named object is concerned.

A day or two since a party of soldiers went to the house of Major PHELPS—a leading Union man in this part of the State, and who is now in the National service—and carried off everything they could lay their hands on, including the silver spoons, clothing and valuables—in short, everything, as Wemmick would say, in the shape of "portable property." Complaint was made and a portion of the stolen property recovered, and also one or two of the thieves secured. There seems no possible way to stop this stealing except by hanging or shooting a few of the rascally nuisances; but thus far, outside of Gen. STURGIS' immediate command, I have seen no effort made to put a stop to this annoying and disgraceful evil.

Brig.-Gen. WYMAN has assumed the position of Provost-Marshal, and now issues his edicts from the same house formerly occupied by Gen. LYON.

GALWAY.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST COLUMBUS.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Nov. 9, gives the following enumeration of the forces detailed to operate against Columbus in the recent expedition which had so disastrous a termination. It says:

"On Sunday last, there left Cairo the Twenty-ninth Illinois, Col. JAMES S. REARDON; Eighteenth Illinois, Col. M. K. LAWLER; Eighth Illinois, Col. R. J. OGLESBY; STEWART'S Cavalry, and one section of SCHWARTZ'S Battery, all under command of Col. OGLESBY. This force came up the Mississippi to Commerce, where it was augmented by three regiments from Cape Girardeau, as follows: Seventeenth Illinois, Col. I. F. FOSS; Eleventh Missouri, Col. J. P. PLUMMER, and a regiment under command of —— PURCELL.

The destination of this combined force was Bloomfield, where, we suppose, there was a body of the enemy. This expedition, up to this writing, has not been heard from.

On Wednesday the following forces went down the Mississippi for Cairo: Thirteenth Illinois, Col. P. B. FAUKE; Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. N. B. BUFORD; Thirty-first Illinois, Col. JOHN A. LOGAN; Twentieth Illinois, Col. C. C. MARSH; Seventh Iowa, Col. J. G. LAUMAN; Seventh Illinois, Col. JOHN COOK; —— Illinois, Col. JOHNSON.

These infantry regiments were accompanied by TAYLOR'S Battery, the Centralia Cavalry, and NOLEMAN'S Cavalry.

This force was accompanied by the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler*, and was in command of Gen. GRANT. The result is seen by our telegraphic news in another column. The Federal forces have acquitted themselves nobly, and a severe blow has been dealt upon the head of the enemy.

There left on Thursday from Paducah a force estimated by some as high as 12,000 men, embracing the following:

Ninth Illinois, Col. E. A. PAINE.
Twelfth Illinois, Col. JOHN MCARTHUR.
Thirty-sixth Illinois, Col. N. GREUSEL.
Fortieth Illinois, Col. S. G. HICKS.
Forty-first Illinois, Col. I. C. PUGH.
Eleventh Illinois, Col. W. H. L. WALLACE.
Eighth Missouri, Col. SMITH.
WILLARD'S and BUELL'S Batteries of Artillery.

The whole force, we suppose, was led by Gen. SMITH, commanding the Paducah Division.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe in the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, this morning, from Hatteras Inlet.

From E. M. B. HOOKER, Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, and reporter of the Indianapolis *Journal*, we obtain many items of interest.

The New-York Ninth Zouaves of Col. HAWKINS, (now under arrest at Fortress Monroe,) remained to garrison what was left of Fort Clark, and one company of United States Regulars were thrown into Fort Hatteras. Gen. WILLIAMS was in command, and fully able to sustain any attack, except one—by the water forces under command of "General Neptune." No further damage, however, was apprehended from the sea.

Five Union steam-tugs and two Union steamers, including the flag-vessel *Stars and Stripes*, were lying off the works in the inlet, none of them being ontside. They carried heavy guns.

Rebel steamers came up towards the forts almost daily, and on one or two occasions threw shot and shell over the works. They evidently looked for the total abandonment of the position, but so far have been disappointed.

At the time of the flood seven companies of the Indiana Regiment endeavored to escape by marching to an island near by. In doing this they were subjected to almost incredible hardships, being obliged to ford bayous and inlets up to their waists; the arms were all preserved, however, in good condition, and now are as bright and clean as though they had never seen "sea service."

At present Forts Hatteras and Clark are seperated by a new inlet which has been formed by the action of the water, and which is one hundred yards wide, and from three to six feet deep. The sand is continually shifting its position, and a new entrance has also been formed above Fort Clark, washing away the old guard-house.

On the departure of the Indiana Regiment, the men were obliged to carry their stores, tents and baggage, for nearly three miles, through the sand and swamp land on the shore. The exposure has caused considerable sickness, and the Zouaves who yet remain at Hatteras are in bad health, chills being prevalent. Col. BROWN is in command of the Indiana Twentieth. The men, who were the "bone and sinew" of the Hoosier State, have effectually "used up" their clothing, and the least that Government can do is to provide them with new suits.

Fishing vessels, owned by the rebels, sometimes pass almost within gunshot of our works, but very seldom hold any communication. The rebel tugs frequently amuse themselves by firing towards each other while stationed at long distances.

A report is current this morning at Fortress Monroe, that another regiment will be sent to Hatteras, to take the place of the Indiana Twentieth, and that the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania will probably be the one chosen for the unpleasant duty. Still another report affirms that all the troops will be withdrawn, except a small garrison, and that the post will be defended entirely by our vessels.

Some time since the Government determined upon the erection of a light-house on Hatteras Point, and as soon as possible after the capture, J. MORTON POOLE, Engineer and Superintendent, was dispatched with a working party to construct the edifice. The material was landed, the site fixed upon, and all, in readiness for the erection when the heavy storm of October covered the material with sand, and washed away the point upon which it was proposed to build the light-house. Mr. POOLE, seeing the utter impossibility of accomplishing any good result by remaining, came North by the steamer *Spaulding* to-day, and sent his men homeward.

Three men of the New-York Ninth Regiment were drowned at Fort Hatteras. The boat in which they had taken refuge was capsized, and was afterwards discovered bottom up. The bodies of the men have not been found, and were evidently washed out to sea.

RECONNOISSANCE FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

Yesterday two companies of Col. FRIEDMANN'S Cavalry and five hundred Vermont Infantry, went out near Hunter's Mills, which is near the road from Leesburgh and Goose Creek to Centreville, encountering the rebel pickets. The cavalry drove them into the camp. No shots were fired, but the long roll was beaten, and the infantry were drawn up in line of battle on the side of a hill. Our cavalry immediately fell back. There were from three to five regiments there.

This force is located here to prevent Gen. MCCALL from getting in between the left wing at Leesburgh and vicinity and Centreville.

They, no doubt, declined to fire upon our cavalry, thinking we had a larger force close

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1861.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIESAT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrival of the United States gunboat *Bienville* at this port, from Port Royal, S. C., *viâ* Fortress Monroe, enables us to lay before the readers of the TIMES a full and authentic account, from our own correspondents, of the movements of the Great Expedition, from its departure, up to and including the attack upon and capture of the rebel batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point, at the entrance of Port Royal harbor, and the landing of our troops. The expedition arrived off Port Royal on Sunday, Nov. 3—a portion of the fleet, however, being detained by the gale. The steamers *Vixen* and *Mercury* were sent on Monday morning to sound the channel, and were soon followed by several of the gunboats, which were fired upon by the batteries of Fort Beauregard. The rebel Commodore TATNALL also attacked them with his gunboats, but darkness put an end to the contest for that day. On Tuesday morning, the 4th, the whole fleet entered the harbor, and Gens. SHERMAN, WRIGHT and STEVENS made a reconnoissance, to ascertain the location of the rebel batteries, by drawing their fire. At 7 o'clock A. M. the enemy opened fire from their batteries and gunboats, the National fleet responding with promptitude and telling effect. Our gunboats withdrew about 9 o'clock having gained a full knowledge of the location and strength of the enemy's batteries. In the afternoon the heavy men-of-war moved inward to get into position, but the *Wabash* grounded where she remained for an hour and a half. This circumstance postponed the general engagement. On Wednesday, the 5th, the day was stormy and unfavorable, and a council of war decided to "wait a little longer." On Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M., the fleet got underway, and at a few minutes past 10 o'clock the rebels opened fire again. The *Wabash* gave one broadside to Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, and another to Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point. The rebel navy also opened fire, but kept at a prudent distance from the big guns of Uncle Sam's ships. The *Wabash*, *Susquehannah* and *Bienville* swept down in line, and delivered their compliments at Hilton Head in the shape of 10-second shells, while the lively gunboats put in the punctuation points for the benefit of the rebel Commodore, at the same time enfilading the two batteries. The firing was now incessant, and a perfect shower of shot and shell fell inside the rebel forts. At noon, the three ships above-named came down, and poured full broadsides into the two forts, the gunboats keeping their positions, and doing excellent service. The flag-ship, the *Susquehannah* and *Bienville*, went within six hundred yards, and made terrible havoc with their 5-second shells, silencing several of the enemy's guns. This fire was continued for four hours, during which the National fleet delivered over two thousand rounds. The rebels fought with desperation and inflicted considerable damage on our vessels, nearly all of which were hit by shots. At 3 o'clock P. M. the guns of the enemy had been dismounted or silenced, and Commander JOHN ROGERS went on shore at Fort Walker and found it vacated, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. A considerable number of killed and wounded were discovered, and it was estimated that the enemy must have suffered a loss of at least one hundred men killed and an equal number severely wounded. Bay Point battery was taken possession of on Friday at sunrise. The rebels fled in the greatest confusion, leaving everything in their tents, even to their swords, watches, private papers and clothing. The loss on board of the National fleet was eight killed, and six severely and seventeen slightly wounded. The troops landed and took possession on Thursday evening, and next day the *Bienville* left with dispatches for the Government. It will be noticed that the accounts which have previously reached us through rebel sources have been wonderfully correct, considering their origin—only a few trifling disasters to our vessels having been thrown in by way of offset to their humiliating reverse. These disasters, however, prove to have been pleasant rebel fictions, invented to smooth off the rough edges of defeat. Not one of the National vessels was disabled or destroyed, as reported, though several of them were badly cut up.

The intelligence of the entire success of the Expedition was, of course, received with great rejoicing in Washington. Flags were displayed everywhere, and the trophies of the affair, brought on by Capt. STEEDMAN, of the *Bienville*, exhibited at the Navy Department, attracted universal attention.

The preparations for other expeditions to the Southern coast are progressing rapidly. We learn from Boston that about Thursday of next week three thousand of Gen. BUTLER'S New-England Division will embark on the new steamer *Constitution* and other transports for some destination not announced. The troops now collected at Annapolis, who are understood to be under the command of Gen. BURNSIDE, are also expected to take their departure soon. Our Southern friends will be likely to be kept busy during the coming cool season.

Accomac County, Virginia, may now be considered an important point in the operations of the Government against the rebellion. The loyal sentiment in that County is known to be very strong, notwithstanding the fact that it is the home of HENRY A. WISE, and for the sake of fostering this sentiment the Government has determined to throw a sufficient number of troops into the County to guarantee protection to all who may claim it. The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, together with NIMS' Battery and Capt. RICHARDS' Cavalry, were last week ordered there, and on Tuesday morning seven companies of DURYEE'S Zouaves left Baltimore, with a part of the Tenth Maine Regiment, for the same duty. It is understood that a portion of the Sixth Michigan Regiment is also to proceed there. We shall probably soon have interesting news from that quarter.

Secretary CHASE left Washington yesterday, on business connected with the Treasury Department, and arrived in this City last evening.

It is reported that 841 cases of arms arrived here three weeks since in the *Teutonia* from Havre, and that 683 cases, also from Havre, arrived last week in the *Borussia*. They were purchased for the Government in France, and came consigned to order. Representations have been made to various persons in authority, but as yet the arms have not been claimed, and have been sent by the Government to the Public Stores. They are understood to be uninsured.

The Boston *Transcript* learns from what it considers reliable sources, that the Government sent from Annapolis, on Friday last, *five thousand troops*, to reinforce the naval expedition.

Gen. GRANT, in a dispatch to Capt. MCKEEVER in St. Louis, mentions a rumor that Gen. PILLOW was in the battle of Belmont, and that he was reported killed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The officers and crew of the French steam corvette *Prony*, wrecked on the morning of the 5th inst. at the mouth of Ocracoke Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, arrived here yesterday from Norfolk. The officers are quartered at MAILLARD'S on Broadway, and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and the crew in the houses of the Cunard Company at their dock in Jersey City. It is rumored that the United States Government, at the request of M. DE MONTHOLON, French Consul at this port, will offer the wrecked mariners suitable accommodation on Governor's Island until they shall receive the orders of their Admiral at Halifax, to which point telegraphic dispatches have been sent to his address. We give full particulars of the wreck in another column.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting, yesterday, and adopted a resolution, ordering to be sent to the President of the United States an engrossed copy of a memorial referring to the recent action of the Provost Judge of Alexandria, Va., by which the property of the rebels of that State was to be taken to satisfy the claims of their Northern creditors.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, whose departure had been deferred, formed in the Park at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, and, with Gov. ANDREWS and his suite, accompanied by the "Sons of Massachusetts," at their head, marched and countermarched on Broadway, with bands playing the "Hallelujah Chorus," and colors flying. They finally proceeded to the Camden and Amboy boat, amid the cheers of an immense throng of spectators; and, at an advanced hour of the afternoon, departed on their way to Annapolis, *viâ* Philadelphia.

Of the five light batteries of artillery to be raised in Maine one has been named after Senator FESSENDEN and another after Vice-President HAMLIN.

A gentleman who reached St. Louis from Memphis, on the 12th, informs the *Republican* that a destructive fire occurred at Memphis on the night of the 5th. It occurred in what is called the Brinkley Block, on Main-street, south of the Park. Three large stores, four-story buildings, were consumed, and all other buildings between Main-street and the alley. At the same time another fire occurred near the Commissary's Department, and consumed a two-story boarding-house. The fires are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, as the buildings were found to be on fire in five or six different places at the same time. Loss unknown.

The St. Louis *Evening News* states that a number of negroes, some of them women with small children, came to that city as a part of Gen. FREMONT'S train, having been brought by him from the Southwest. What disposition is to be made of them, or what authority Gen. FREMONT has to make any disposition of them, the *News* remarks is not very clear.

A gathering, termed in Kentucky parlance "a basket meeting," was held at Camp Crittenden, in that State, on Thursday last. Not less than 5,000 persons were present. Speeches were made by Col. M. D. Manson, of the Tenth Indiana Regiment; Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Hon. J. F. Bullitt, Gen. J. T. Boyle, Col. Harlan, and Capt. Perkins, of the Tenth Indiana. Besides Col. MANSON and Capt. PERKINS, of the Tenth Indiana, there were also present Capt. CARROLL and Lieut. JOHNSON, together with the field band of the Tenth Indiana. Two beautiful flags were presented to companies in Col. HARLAN'S Regiment.

It is stated in the Buffalo papers that Chief Engineer STIMER, now in that place, has been ordered to this City to superintend the building of an iron-clad war steamer, and that he is also appointed upon a commission to examine into the merits of the Stevens floating battery, and report upon the expediency of completing that great work.

The Androscoggin Mill, in Lewiston, Maine, has recently purchased, in Boston and Lowell, about 800 bales of cotton. This, with the previous stock, furnishes this mill with cotton sufficient to run not far from six months. The Bates Mills have recently received about 500 bales, and other mills in the town have obtained some small lots.

According to the classification of the Albany *Argus*, the State Senate stands eleven Democrats and twenty-one Republicans. The Assembly, by a little figuring, which clearer-headed politicians than those of the *Argus* will appreciate, is shown to contain "over sixty-five Anti-Republican members."

Dr. J. S. HAYES, of Arctic Exploration fame, lectured, by special invitation, last evening, before the New-York Geographical and Historical Society, at their beautiful Hall, near the corner of Second-avenue and Tenth-street. A very large assemblage of the grace and intelligence of the City filled every seat and standing point, and the most eager interest was manifested in the renowned explorer, and the intellectual treat he offered. HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., presided, and opened the proceedings by introducing Dr. HAYES, to whom, on behalf of the Society, Rev. J. P. REYNOLDS bade an eloquent and touching welcome. Dr. HAYES then proceeded to narrate the story of his late Expedition, illustrating it by the exhibition of various curiosities from the furthest North, and among them his celebrated Esquimaux dog *Navik*. On motion of FRANK MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, Col. ROMANOFF, the Commissioner sent by the Russian Emperor to this country to examine and report upon our telegraph system, was elected an honorary member of the Association. Our full report of this interesting occasion is, by the crush of other matter, temporarily deferred.

The trial of MINTHORNE WESTERVELT, the third mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, was concluded yesterday, except the verdict, which will be given this morning, if the jury agree. The evidence given by the defence yesterday was merely as to the previous good character of the accused. Most of the day was occupied by the arguments of counsel, JOHN MCKEON and CHARLES O'CONOR, summing up for the defence, and District-Attorney SMITH for the prosecution. The charge was rather favorable to the accused, and the impression prevailed that the jury would probably disagree.

The opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the Harnett *mandamus* case, respecting the power of the Board of Supervisors to grant furloughs to county officers, and pay their salaries while absent in the army of the United States, will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market was from 1 to 3 ₩ cent. up yesterday on the speculative Share list, on the official news from the South Carolina coast, confirming the success of the Great Naval Expedition. There was considerable excitement in the market throughout the day. Prices ultimately closed a fraction off from the extreme sales. New-York Central 80¼.

The movements in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were somewhat less extensive, but prices of Flour were supported, and Wheat and Corn were firmer. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Seeds, Laths, Molasses, Rice, Tar, and Turpentine. Common Resin was in brisk request at advanced rates. Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Hay, Hops, Mackerel, Raisins, Foreign Liquors, and Domestic Whisky were in fair demand. The Dry Goods auction sales were spiritless, and rates low. The freight engagements were restricted, though shippers had any existing advantage.

The Live Stock Markets have been overwhelmed with animals this week, the total receipts of all kinds designed for slaughter reaching the enormous figure or 47,629 head, which is near 2,000 more than were ever before brought to this market in one week. The regular sales yards contain 6,000 beef cattle, 26,500 live hogs, 14,370 sheep, and 704 veal calves. The largest receipts for any previous week in the history of this market were in December, 1859, when the total supplies reached 46,200. At yesterday's general weekly market beef cattle sold only ½c. below the previous week, or at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb. estimated dressed weight, for first quality to extras; general sales at 6½c.@7½c., and down to 5c. for poor grades. Average of all sales above 7c. Cattle all sold. Milch cows in very little demand, and prices low. Sheep a shade lower for fat animals, but store sheep in fair demand. Live hogs, 3½c.@4½c. ₩ lb. live weight for corn-fed.

The Naval Victory at Port Royal—The Stars and Stripes in South Carolina.

We print a brilliant chapter of history this morning. In other columns will be found the official dispatches of Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN, with proclamations, general orders, and the exhaustive rehearsal of our special correspondent, who gives a complete view of the entire affair. The detailed official account of Commodore DUPONT is not yet issued indeed; but the ample materials we publish leave little to be desired.

The dead under the smoking ruins of the forts that flank Port Royal, the troops of rebel planters flying in dismay before the avenging oriflamme of the Union, and the swarms of slaves flocking to our ships and our lines for deliverance and protection, are the flaming initials with which the Book of Retribution—just retribution, if ever such were!—opens in South Carolina. Twenty millions of loyal freemen are shut up in measureless content at the tidings. Now, indeed, Sumter begins to be avenged!

Few naval expeditions of a large scale—none of the proportions of this—have been successful. We trembled for its safety; we exult at its success. If not a victory which takes its lustre from the accomplishment of an end by disproportioned means, it is a success, the result of a plan admirably conceived and carried out with skill, with energy and with pluck. "I think my plan was clever," remarks Flag-Officer DUPONT, in an unofficial letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The whole country will answer YES, in capital letters. Neither will the country forget the gallant marines and seamen who so finely sustained the glorious traditions handed down by American sailors of an earlier age.

The general outlines of the bombardment have already been anticipated. The leading plan of the manœuvre was as masterly as it was novel, and was executed with splendid success. The seventeen men-of-war, forming in double line of battle, performed three magnificent intersecting circles, delivering raking broadsides from their starboard and port sides successively, and bringing the forts on either sides in range by turns. Five gunboats formed a flanking division, and did excellent service. "In truth," says Commodore DUPONT, "I never conceived such a fire as that on the second turn." This triple circle, pouring its showers of shot and shell on the forts, occupied three hours. When preparing for the fourth round of "damnable iteration," the fortifications surrendered! It was a hotly contested fight. The South Carolina journals, in declaiming on the imbecility of the artillerists that manned the batteries, have done them great injustice. All our accounts concur in testifying that the rebels fought bravely and well. But our broadsides were overwhelming. The masterly manœuvre of Commodore DUPONT, in causing the fleet to describe a series of intersecting circles, had at once the effect to destroy the range of the rebel guns, and to greatly diminish the exposure of our ships to the rebel fire, and when the action was over, nothing had befallen our fleet that could have prevented its paying its respects to Charleston or Savannah the next morning.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, amid tears and shouts of joy, the "Stars and Stripes" were raised over the forts, which surprised by the grandness of their proportions, the excellence of their construction and the completeness of their armament. The enemy had fled in utter rout and dismay. The trenches were found chocked with dead; other bodies had been dragged some distance, and were found in the woods. It is believed that their loss could not have been less than a hundred in killed. The Union loss is eight killed and some twenty wounded.

Such is the brilliant chapter of History *made* on that beautiful Autumnal morning, under the splendid Southern sky. The drama was not without spectators. Numerous steamers, with excursion parties on board from Charleston, Savannah, and other neighboring towns, stood off, at safe distances, to view the combat. The *dénouement* was not exactly that of Fort Sumter, witnessed by a like assemblage! It is stated that on board some of these craft were the consular agents of France and England: they probably found suggestive materials for dispatches!

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this successful lodgment of Union forces on the soil of South Carolina. Securely intrenched on Hilton Head Island, the whole *entourage* of which is commanded by our fleet, there is a *point d'appui* for indefinite future operations. Henceforth the rebels cannot but know that any point upon their extended coast is equally untenable in the presence of the overwhelming naval power of the loyal States. The inland water-way which the rebels have hitherto so effectually used, is now wholly cut off and in our possession. There are also some illusions dispelled. There is an end to some old assumptions of South Carolina courage. The nonsense of the readiness of the slaves to fight for their masters is also for ever ended. Some were dragged away by force, others, refusing, were shot down like dogs, while a black tide poured towards the Union forces for protection. Gen. SHERMAN'S instructions leave nothing to be desired on that score.

We cannot see but that this success is the prologue to the swelling act of the imperial theme of Union triumph and rebel discomfiture; and the national salute booming from the Navy-yards of the States at noon to-day will awaken such echoes of high hopes as nothing in the war has yet inspired.

Kentucky and East Tennessee.

While the naval success at Beaufort does splendid credit to one arm of the service, we must not lose sight of the victory achieved by the other in Kentucky. For the latter, in its immediate consequences, is perhaps of greater value than the former. It so happens that simultaneous with the advance of Gen. NELSON and his army to Piketon, the Union men of Tennessee had commenced the only species of warfare against their oppressors for which they possessed weapons. The East Tennessee Railroad is the main, because the direct thoroughfare between Richmond and New-Orleans, and the only one entirely secure from destruction at the hands of maritime expeditions. It might be easy for an enemy coming from the sea to cut off the coast line, by destroying the bridge at Weldon, in North Carolina, or that at Petersburgh, Virginia; but the inland route has been regarded as secure, because, by nothing short of a general and successful advance of the National army into the southernmost Border States, has it been deemed possible to interfere with intercourse in that quarter. Nine-tenths of the food which feeds the rebel troops in Virginia, and a majority of the munitions of war—the gunpowder, the caps, the cannon-balls, the shoes, the grain and the pork, upon which they are dependent, pass over the East Tennessee Railroad to Lynchburgh and Richmond. The Atlantic States do very little in supplying aught but men; the great valley of the Mississippi is looked to for the rest. The Tennessee Unionists have proved to the insurgent Government how hugely its confidence is misplaced. If the accounts received of their doings be correct—and they come from rebel authorities who would be interested in withholding the report of such disasters from the Northern public,—nearly all the principal bridges on the road between Knoxville and the Virginia line have been destroyed; bridges, two or three of which it is probably beyond the reach of rebel resources and enginery to replace. This is a victory hardly less important than that of NELSON. In conjunction with that, it will very certainly oblige ZOLLICOFFER to return into East Tennessee, whither he will be followed by a Union army about which the thousands of that quarter of the State who have stedfastly voted against, and to the last opposed the treason of Gov. HARRIS, and his fellow-plotters, will rapidly congregate. A strong National army once established in this all-important locality, the back of rebellion will be broken.

BORN INSENSIBLE TO FEAR.—The South Carolinians who, according to Gov. PICKENS, are "born insensible to fear," behaved precisely as we should have expected them to. They all ran away! The rich plantations on the alluvial bottoms that flank the Broad and Beaufort Rivers were seen to be all abandoned as the National fleet sailed up, the town of Beaufort was found completely deserted, and the two or three thousand South Carolina troops took leg bail. In fact, they behaved just as such conceited cockerels and braggadocio Bobadils naturally would. It has always been a boastful threat of the Palmettese—there were some at the North even fools enough to believe it—that, sooner than submit, they would die in the last ditch, and all that sort of stuff and nonsense! But they did better than that—they ran away, remembering that

> "Those that fly may fight again,
> Which he can never do that's slain."

In this course they were true to their antecedents. There have been several invasions of South Carolina, and the one remarkable thing has always been the alacrity—the historians say *imbecile* alacrity—with which they submitted. Now it seems they are not going to submit—they are going to fly. As our Union radius goes on sweeping a larger and larger circle, who knows but that the whole State may be cleared of its rebellious white population. The three hundred and one thousand—planters, "Crackers," "Sand-hillers," "Clay-eaters," and other nondescript ethnologic varieties of the Southern Caucasisan type—will take to their heels, displaying the white flag of truce at the rear, and leave the sacred soil to the four hundred and two thousand blacks, who nearly have possession of it now. The Ebony State! A very good idea, is it not?

A GRIEF OF THE FIREMEN.—A strong feeling of discontent prevails in the Fire Department, in consequence of the Comptroller declining to sanction payments of rent to such fire companies as suffered their houses to be used as polling places at the late election. It has been the practice heretofore to make such payments, and the firemen conceive that, as they subject themselves to great inconvenience, and are obliged to pay for the gas consumed by the Inspectors, they are fairly entitled to have their fund indemnified in this trifling way. This view seems reasonable. At all events, it would be much more gratifying to see payments taking such a direction than dropping into the till of small groceries and beer shops, which usually receive such patronage.

Collection of Debts in the South—Jurisdiction of Provost Courts.

Almost every day, in these times of civil and social upheaval, there is some new and embarrassing question demanding immediate solution: there are questions of constitutional law, of civil law, of citizens' rights, of military policy, and of the proper way of putting down the great rebellion. We know not at first how to deal with such large and difficult problems, for the simple reason that there are no historical precedents to guide us, and we cannot foresee to what results any given solution may lead. But American common sense soon unravels the intricacies, gets at the essential justice in the case, and inaugurates a corresponding policy. We have a score of very remarkable examples of this since the breaking out of the rebellion. The question now on hand is how to circumvent the secession repudiators of debts due in the North.

It is clear that so far as the execution of the ordinary civil process is concerned, either now or for a long time after the suppression of the rebellion, there is little hope either of action or of justice. Affairs in the South have assumed such a remarkable shape—such villainous repudiating laws have been enacted by the Confederate Congress, and such an amount of venom and prejudice has been inoculated into the Southern mind, as to demand a stronger and more summary treatment than is possible under the old routine methods.

The Provost-Judge of Alexandria, Va., has made a suggestion in the case. Alexandria is under the rule of a military Governor, (practically under martial law,) as the rest of Virginia—aye, and South Carolina, too—is likely to be before long, and the functions of the civil magistrate are consequently suspended. The duties of the Provost-Judge are properly purely of a military and police character; but it is proposed that there be added to these the power of sitting in equity upon the cases of loyal creditors having claims against rebellious and repudiating debtors. Recently a mercantile firm of this City, having no other legal resort in the case, entered a complaint before the Alexandria Provost-Court that a certain trader there, who had joined the rebel army, had possession of his goods, and his representative would neither pay for them nor return them. The Alexandrian was brought up forthwith, but he claimed in defence that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and pleaded also the old Virginia stay laws. The case, however, being clearly against him, in equity, the Provost-Judge ordered the marshal to seize the property and return to the original owner such portions as he could identify. Since then a considerable number of New-York and Philadelphia merchants, having debts due them by rebel merchants of Alexandria who have fled into secessiondom, but have left property or estates behind them, have brought their cases before the same Court for jurisdiction. On several of them the Court had taken action, and others were still undecided, when, on Wednesday of last week, the Provost-Marshal received a peremptory order from Gen. MCCLELLAN to suspend immediately all exercise of civil jurisdiction. Since then no further proceedings have been taken by the Court. The question of the proper jurisdiction of Provost Courts, however, is still under advisement by the President, on appeal from one of the defendants. The President has not set aside nor disapproved the proceedings, as has been stated, but has only *stayed* them, to give time for the maturing of a just and intelligent line of action. At the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, of this City, yesterday, a memorial to the President was adopted, asking him to confirm the action of the Provost Court, and urging that such courts, with plenary power in civil cases, be established in every district as it falls into our military possession. "At present," say the memorialists, "there are no means of collecting any portion of the debts due, nor can there be until the authority of the Government is reëstablished in the rebellious States. In fact, these States have made the payment of any such debt a criminal offence of the highest grade, and have provided by law (the Sequestration Act) for their confiscation and appropriation to the use of the rebel Government. The unfortunate creditors are therefore constrained to look to this Government for relief. * * * The restoration of the United States authority will follow the march of the Federal army, and must thus be accomplished by degrees. * * * It is an imperative necessity that these military authorities should exercise all the functions of local government. If the legal rights of debtors be postponed until the reëstablishment of civil tribunals, it is not likely that any property will be found to satisfy their claims. The chances are that most of it will have been appropriated to disloyal purposes." The memorialists estimate the commercial debts due in the seceded States at the enormous figure of $200,000,000. A large part of this is due for goods really obtained under false pretences, and with the intention of defrauding the merchants here.

There can be no dispute about the force and cogency of these views of the great commercial organ of New-York, or of the absolute necessity of some such action as here proposed. We think, however, it would be better to relegate the whole subject to the action of Congress, which meets now in a very few weeks. In case this, or a similar plan is adopted, as we have no doubt it will be, the character and learning of Provost Judges will be a question of much greater importance than it is now.

LOYALTY IN THE PAN HANDLE.—It will add a pang to the illness of Gen. HENRY A. WISE, to learn that Accomac has escaped the secession epidemic. An expedition from Baltimore has ascertained that the Union sentiment is omnipotent in that county. So much that "Only near Onancock," is as familiar in the National colors as if it had never been the vast and shrine of the inspired Ex-Governor. The circumstance only verifies a somewhat musty proverb. The adjoining county of Northampton, occupying the extreme point of the Pan Handle, is reported as less free from contamination. But the detachment of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, which, our Baltimore correspondent informs us, has been sent into that Ultima Thule, will doubtless show the jolly oystermen of the region pointed and substantial reasons why they should emulate their neighbors in Accomac.

Saddle-Ambulances.

One of the worst effects of our want of military experience in America is, that we only learn our lack of preparations after some great disaster. The Yankee ingenuity and practical talent, which have done such wonders in the arts of peace, have been applied comparatively little to the business of a campaign, and they certainly have not, thus far, produced the results we might have expected in the present war. How, for instance, ten or fifteen thousand men of New-England could encamp for months on the banks of a river, which they knew must ultimately be crossed with artillery and with masses of men, and never prepare any boats or materials for a bridge, or attach to their camps any pontoon-train, is something utterly incomprehensible to any European army, though composed of men with not half the invention or business patent. Suddenly, after our most gallant and heroic men are caught on the further bank, between an overwhelming force in front and the torrent in the rear, the commanding officer is heard inquiring whether there are any means of transport, in case of retreat! Now, *after* the calamity, after a defeat which, but for the heroic bravery shown by the men, would be most discouraging and painful, the whole army and country wake to the discovery that "we have no pontoon-train" anywhere on the line of the Potomac! It seems as if nothing but disaster and defeat will ever teach us the simplest rules of military preparation.

But there are still other practical conveniences of a campaign, familiar to the armies of Europe, in which we are miserably furnished. Not long hence there will come a battle—it may be far in the interior of Missouri, or on the rough hillsides of Virginia. The weather perhaps has been dreadful; the roads are nigh impassable; the severest and bloodiest fighting, as is usual, has been around some remote and craggy height; the Winter hast just begun, and thousands of our noblest young men—the flower of our people—lie about wounded on the battle-field in their bloody garments. If exposed a single night, the great proportion will die from cold or exhaustion, or want of care. It is miles to the nearest house, and no covering can be put up on the field, as the position perhaps cannot be held, or lies outside of our strategical line. There is a call for "ambulances;" but no wheeled vehicle has been able to approach the field, so bad are the roads, or so inaccessible is the locality where the wounded and dying are lain. No help approaches; night comes on; a few are aided for miles to a place of shelter, and the next morning hundreds and thousands of our friends and brothers are found stiffened in death on the cold ground who might have been saved the night before. A cry of horror runs through the country to learn that a new hecatomb of her sons had been offered up to military incapacity and blundering.

We are all ready to suffer for our country; we know it is sweet and honorable thus to die; but to die because of a blunder and carelessness is not agreeable or consoling. We learn that if the War Department had supplied the army with one of the most common and simple conveniences of a European army, our friends would have probably all been saved. We only needed a train of mules with "*saddle-ambulances*," and our wounded would have been carried to a place of comfort and shelter.

Maj. DELAFIELD tells us in his *Report on the Armies of Europe* of these simple conveniences, and their advantage in the Crimea. He himself saw hundreds of wounded borne off by this easy machinery, after battles on inaccessible heights, or in remote and difficult localities. One kind of the saddle-ambulance is a litter attached by hooks to the saddle of a mule lying parallel with the animal's body, and balanced by a chair on the other side. By certain contrivances the wounded man's head can be raised at different angles. Another and more common kind are two basket-chairs, attached by hooks to each side of the saddle, in which the men sit facing the mule's head, with their feet on a loose swinging board, and their bodies held up by straps fastened to the chair. Both are somewhat objectionable. The first sways to and fro badly, and leaves the patient's head lower than his feet in climbing a hill, and is liable to wrench a wounded man severely. The second is rough and cumbersome, and has been improved upon greatly by an American invention, now on exhibition in the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, Washington. In this saddle-ambulance the wounded sit back to back, their faces at right angles to the mule, the feet supported by a firmly-placed step, (a matter of great importance if the leg is broken,) the body held up by straps, the head resting comfortably back on pillows, and shaded by a kind of bonnet over both—an improvement of vital consequence under our American sun. With such an easy, simple machinery, each mule will carry two wounded men through muddy roads, over craggy hills and rough fields, always stepping safely, and bring them in comparative comfort to a place of shelter. One driver can thus get off four wounded men, whereas with stretchers two sound men are required for one sick man, not to speak of the difficulty of carrying such a burden a considerable distance. The whole contrivance is much cheaper than the two-wheeled ambulance, costing only from $80 to $100 each, and requiring but half the number of drivers. However, cheaper or not, it has been found absolutely indispensable in Europe. How much more will it be needed here, where our roads are so bad, and our fields so rough and difficult of passage by wheeled vehicles. As we hear, the Quartermaster-General has only fifty saddle-ambulances (and those of the heavy French pattern) for all our armies, of, we

supplies, 500,000 men. There ought to be at least five or six of these regiments. We bespeak, on behalf of our gallant soldiers and their families, that this matter be attended to speedily, and our whole host be well furnished with saddle-ambulances.

THE GREAT DESERTATION.—It is related that as the National fleet passed up the bay to Beaufort, our soldiers saw no white men, who everywhere fled at sight of the Star-Spangled banner: but "the negroes came down to the banks, with bundles in their hands, evidently expecting to be taken off." This is certainly a fulfilment, though under different circumstances, of JOHN RANDOLPH'S famous prophecy, that ere long, instead of the blacks running away from the whites, the whites would be compelled to run away from the blacks. It is also a spontaneous solution of one terrible problem in a manner far more favorable than any one could have augured. Servile insurrections are entirely prevented, and rendered impossible. What would have happened had the whites remained, is another thing. But, thank Heaven, the door of that chamber of horrors is left unopened!

Meanwhile there is a stroke of pathos, that will live in history, in the attitude of those poor abandoned blacks, flocking down to the river banks with their little bundles, and hailing the starry banner as the symbol of their deliverance! Happily, the instructions of the Secretary of War to Gen. SHERMAN put no obstructions in the way of a just and beneficent dealing with those poor people.

THE TIPSY MARIUS OF BEAUFORT.—The *élite* of South Carolina, congregated at Beaufort watering-place, behaved most unceremoniously toward the Union pleasure-seekers, having all beat a precipitate flight. A single white man, and he drunk, was left to welcome the coming, speed the parting guests! We would like to have his name. It would pain us to think that he should sink into the general blank oblivion—the tipsy Marius ruminating in maudlin meditation amid the ruins of Beaufort. For he has a high moral meaning, has he. He is a typical man. What is the whole rebellion but a gigantic "drunk?" For thirty years the South has been intoxicating itself with the wildest schemes—schemes of infinite Slavery expansion, of an all-conquering Cottondom. They began with the drunkenness of secession, and ended in the tremendous delirium of civil war. But they are getting rapidly sobered, and will come out of it wiser and better men, though with a terrible headache as the effect of their dissipation.

THE ARREST OF MAJ. PHINNEY.—We took occasion a day or two since to correct any injurious impression to be derived from the rumored arrest of Maj. J. H. PHINNEY, the Quartermaster of the Western Department. The following letter from Maj. PHINNEY, addressed to friend in the City, explains the occurrence:

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I have just arrived from Springfield, having accompanied Gen. FREMONT back by his orders, which seems to have displeased Gen. HUNTER, who telegraphed, it seems, to have me arrested and sent back immediately. I write you immediately, that you may not be alarmed about my character, &c., in case any rumor of the arrest may get into the newspapers, in which case I must beg you to explain how matters stand. Gen. FREMONT ordered me to return with him, which, it seems now, I should not have obeyed; but I did so, not having any orders to the contrary from any one, or any intimation of any.

I am very tired now, and can write no more at present, and hoping that the trouble will not prove serious, I remain, ever yours,

J. C. PHINNEY.

Musical.

BROOKLYN.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give the first of a series of classical *soirées* at the hall of the Polytechnic Institute, to-night. The course will consist of four *soirées*, and it will be seen from the following programme that an admirable and varied range of music will be interpreted. We trust that Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will meet with the encouragement to which they are justly entitled. The quartette is composed of Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER, Mr. WM. MASON being the solo pianist. To-night:

I. SOIREE.

1. Quartette (D major, Op. 64).....Haydn.
2. Suite in F minor, No. 8, for piano-forte.....Handel.
3. Trio (E flat major, Op. 100).....Schubert.
4. Quartette (C minor, Op. 18).....Beethoven.

II. SOIREE.

1. Trio (B flat major, Op. 97).....Beethoven.
2. Solo (Violoncello).....
3. Solo (Piano-forte).....
4. Sonate (Violin, Le Trille du Diable).Tartini.
5. Quartette (A minor, Op. 41, No. 1)....Schumann.

III. SOIREE.

1. Quartette (Piano, G minor).....Mozart.
2. Solo (Viola).....
3. Sonate for Piano and Violoncello (B flat, Op. 45).....Mendelssohn.
4. Quartette (E flat, No. 10, Op. 74).....Beethoven.

IV. SOIREE.

1. Quartette (D minor, No. 2).....Mozart.
2. Sonate (Piano-forte).....Beethoven.
3. Chaconne (Violin).....Bach.
4. Quintet (Piano and Stringed Instruments, E flat, Op. 44).....Schumann.

CORRECTION.—The injurious reference made to Capt. F. G. YOUNG, Quartermaster of the brigade of the late Col. BAKER, in the letter of a corresponden in yesterday's TIMES, appears to have been made under a total misapprehension of the facts. Capt. YOUNG, who is now in this City, and stopping at the Brevoort House, has shown us a fifteen days' furlough from his command, signed by the proper officer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, and approved by the President. The Captain is here on important business connected with his brigade, and there is no foundation whatever for the false statement touching his arrest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE THEFT OF ARMY CLOTHING.—W. A. L. OSTRANDER and J. M. REYNOLDS, the Quartermaster and Sutler of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, who were arrested on Monday charged with appropriating to themselves a large amount of clothing sent to their regiment at Washington, were yesterday sent on to Washington in charge of Deputy Marshals HIRAM and MCKAY, to be delivered to the Provost-Marshal. They were to have had an examination here, but it was finally decided that the investigation and disposition of the case properly belonged to the military authorities.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER — KNAPSACKS BURNED.—Yesterday as the steamer *Atlas* was returning from Amboy, laden with military stores, smoke was observed coming from the freight piled about the deck. Upon examination it was found that a case packed with haversacks had taken fire from spontaneous combustion. The haversacks were made in Philadelphia, and by the way they burned they seemed made of touch-paper, not a particle of leather being used in their composition.

FIRE IN THE WOODS, NEAR FORT WASHINGTON.—The woods on the estate of Mr. RICHARDS, near Fort Washington, took fire on Tuesday, from some sparks emitted from the smoke-pipe of a passing locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad. Sergeant WILSON, of the mounted Police, sent out a force of his men, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The damage has not been ascertained.

NEW FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—The Harlem Railroad and People's Line have arranged for a Winter freighting business between New-York and Albany, by which freight will be received and delivered at the People's Line docks, foot of Cortlandt-st. The large amount of eastward bound freight makes such an arrangement especially desirable.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board finished yesterday the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, with a few unimportant changes caused by trifling discrepancies.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Rejoicing Over the Victory at Port Royal.

THE TROPHIES AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Another Visit of Secretary Chase to New-York—Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

THE VICTORY OF PORT ROYAL—THE TROPHIES.

The city has been jubilant over the news from the fleet. The flags have been flying during the day, and the usual places of resort to hear the news have been all day crowded by eager listeners, and already surmises are made as to where the next blow will be struck.

The flags taken at Port Royal are now at the Navy Department. Both are about four yards in length, and made of bunting. One is a Confederate flag, of the usual style; the other is made up of fifteen stripes, blue and white, with a red field on which are two palmetto trees, a crescent, and fifteen stars in white. It is supposed to be a new-fangled insignia of South Carolina rebellion.

Two small brass cannon, taken at Port Royal, also brought to the city by Capt. STEEDMAN, arrived during the day, and were the objects of much curiosity.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

Secretary CHASE left this morning for New-York, on business connected with the Treasury Department.

MRS. LINCOLN AT HOME.

Mrs. LINCOLN returned to the city this evening.

Mr. JOHN NICOLAY, the President's private Secretary, arrived to-night, after an absence of several weeks, much recruited.

Gen. DIX was in the city to-day.

WHO GEN. HOWES IS.

Gen. HOWES, spoken of as one of the rebel commanders at Piketon, captured by Gen. NELSON, is, doubtless, RICHARD HOWES, formerly a Whig representative of the Ashland Congressional District, who has been some months in the rebel camp. Gen. WILLIAMS, the other rebel General, was a Colonel of Kentucky volunteers in the Mexican war. He was not distinguished for courage or achievements in that war. He was at Cerro Gordo, and from gasconade on that account, was dubbed Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS. His father, Gen. SAM. WILLIAMS, of Montgomery County, Ky., a true patriot, nearly eighty years old, welcomed Gen. NELSON on his way through Montgomery County to Piketon, in pursuit of his rebel son, and gave his benediction on the enterprise.

AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

A letter from Darnestown has been received, dated to-day. Nothing new is contained in it. Some of the Staff were at Rockville yesterday, looking at the adaptability of the location and buildings for Winter quarters.

Gen. BANKS has fully recovered from indisposition.

HOLLAND and an alleged accomplice in the murder of a battery man at Poolesville, were arrested last night, near Sugar Loaf Mountain. HOLLAND'S wife was the principal witness against them.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The following appointments were made to-day by the War Department:

George H. Burns, of Philadelphia, formerly connected with the American Telegraph Company at Washington; Edward D. Waite, William B. Barney and John E. Zaid, Second Lieutenants in the regular army. Alexander B. Dyer was appointed Brevet Major, and Col. Henry Van Rensselaer Inspector-General.

ENTERPRIZE REWARDED.

Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL STARR, (son of Hon. I. LEANDER STARR, of your City,) recently an officer of Dr. HAYES' Arctic Expedition, has been appointed by the Government Master's Mate in the United States Navy, and is under orders to proceed in the United States steamer *De Soto* to join the Gulf Squadron.

SIGNING TREASURY NOTES.

Forty clerks in the Treasury Department are now employed in signing demand Treasury Notes. Each signs daily about three thousand notes, making one hundred and twenty thousand notes signed each day. Twenty-five ladies are employed in cutting the notes. Men formerly did this service, but the ladies performing the work more rapidly and neatly, the men were sent off.

GEN. KEYES' FAREWELL TO HIS BRIGADE.

Yesterday the four New-York regiments in Gen. KEYES' Brigade were drawn up near headquarters, to hear the parting words of their commander, who has been assigned to the command of a division, as announced in the TIMES. After alluding to the pleasant relations which had subsisted between himself and his command, Gen. KEYES asked their attention to a few words of counsel and advice. He knew that there were among them men of intelligence and reflection, capable of detecting specious appearances in the profession to which they belonged, and he hoped, therefore, that they would bring to bear the power of their public opinion whenever neglect or incompetency was seen. No man had a right to command them who was inefficient or incompetent. He alluded then to the profession of a soldier as one which called for the exercise of more steady and greater vigilance, and none to which ease and self-indulgence was more foreign. Neither they nor he were responsible for the war having been begun. But it having been forced upon the Government by the South, the only road which led from the position they now occupied was the road to victory. Nothing else could save them from dishonor, nor restore to that flag the glory which it had lost. They should gain the victory, not by sloth and ignorance, not by neglect and insubordination, but by self-denial and hardship in all ranks, and by study, devotion and genius on the part of those who commanded. They must consider it a sacred duty to keep their arms in order, and to learn how to use them. They must preserve their equipments and ammunition, and all the public property committed to their charge, as though it was their own private property. Without such care the day of battle would find them unprepared, and they and their arms would be alike worthless. These were the means which would secure to patient and obedient troops a certain triumph. They would derive but little additional force from prating about the glories of a Union over more than one-half of whose territory they were forbidden to roam, and where, if they should be found, they would be cast into prisons, and be looked upon as "Yankees and Abolitionists," names which denoted to the Southern mind something lower than the lowest dregs of mankind. In conclusion, Gen. KEYES asked them to stand by their colors, and to suppress any desire to go home. If he could see their wives and children, their sisters and sweethearts, he would tell them not to ask them to come home until they came as victors. He acknowledged no evil and no danger as worthy of a moment's thought, except the danger of defeat. In bidding them adieu, he trusted that their separation might be short. He felt that he could trust in them in the fight, and whether he led them on or whether they should be led by another, he should watch their history and hope to meet them again as victors.

The strongest feeling was manifest among all the troops on the occasion, and when the speech was concluded, the commissioned officers of the brigade joined in a request to Gen. KEYES asking that he secure their transfer, if possible, to his division.

COL. JOHN COCHRANE'S VIEWS.

Col. JOHN COCHRANE made a speech this afternoon to his regiment, in which he took strong grounds for emancipation as a military necessity. He contended that the duty of the Government in the present crisis, in view of the service exacted of the slaves against the Government by the rebels, is to take the negro by the hand, place in it a musket, and set him loose upon his master. Col. COCHRANE'S speech being concluded, Secretary CAMERON was called upon. He responded in a few remarks, understood to express a concurrence in the general tenor of Col. COCHRANE'S sentiments.

A BUST OF GEN. BAKER.

Dr. STONE, the sculptor, has modeled a life-sized bust of Gen. BAKER. It is nearly completed, and is an admirable likeness of the gallant statesman and commander.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS

are to receive their Sharp's Rifles early next week. They are anxiously awaiting their arrival, and then to go into active service.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

The battery of Wiard's steel rifled cannon for Gen. SICKLES' Brigade, is on its way to this city, and will soon be at its destination.

CAPT. ROBINSON IN COMMAND OF A BRIGADE.

Capt. ROBINSON, of the Fifth Infantry, who commanded Fort McHenry during and succeeding the Baltimore riot, and was subsequently Colonel of the First Michigan Regiment, is now in command of a brigade.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

ALLEN FRANCIS, of Illinois, has been appointed Consul to Vancouver, and PETER LOCKE has been appointed to the same position to Tehuantepec.

GEN. HAVELOCK'S

offer of his services has been accepted by the Government. His position and rank have not as yet been determined.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Trouble with the Liquor-Sellers—Gen. Stone's Efforts to Stop the Sale—An Artilleryman Murdered by a Liquor-Seller—A Movement of the Army Anticipated.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Gen. STONE is greatly annoyed by residents of the village of Poolesville, who sell villainous liquor to the troops. He has been very severe with many such, but had not been able to deter all until yesterday, when the dead body of an artilleryman was discovered in a field near the camp of the Massachusetts Fifteenth.

The news spread like wildfire through the various camps, that a soldier had been murdered by a Secessionist, and great excitement ensued. Scouts were sent in every direction, and the murderer was finally secured. He confesses that having sold whisky to the soldier till he was made drunk, and finding he could not get rid of him, he shot him. The soldiers demanded his instant execution, and had it not been for a strong guard would have lynched him.

Gen. STONE delivered him to the civil authorities, who sent him to Rockville, whence he will undoubtedly escape.

Last week, at Harper's Ferry, a prominent citizen, named JONAH POTTERFIELD, raised a rebel flag on his house, and dared any one to touch it or him. Col. GEARY arrested him yesterday, and sent him this forenoon to Fort McHenry.

Lieut. G. L. PARKER, of the rebel army, was captured near Harper's Ferry, by a detachment or GEARY'S men, and sent to the same place.

Six rebel camps are distinctly seen from headquarters.

Gen. STONE has declined to give the regiments permission to build Winter quarters, and occupies, himself, a simple tent, which fact indicates a movement.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

National Troops Sent into Accomac County, Virginia—Departure of the Fourth Wisconsin, Part of Duryee's Zouaves, the Tenth Maine and the Sixth Michigan, and Nims' Battery and Capt. Richard's Cavalry, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

A gentleman who arrived in the City to-day states that the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, which left the Relay House, near Baltimore, last week, together with NIMS' Battery and RICHARDS' Cavalry hitherto stationed here, were a few days since dispatched from the eastern shore of Maryland, and ordered into Accomac County, Virginia.

The loyal sentiment in Accomac he represents as being very strong, notwithstanding it is the home county of HENRY A. WISE, and the people have only been awaiting the *entrée* of Government troops among them to show their loyalty. The entrance of the troops was hailed with delight by the inhabitants. In Northampton County, however, the secession sentiment is in the ascendency, and it is reported there are a thousand men in arms, and they have built fortifications at Pongoteague and are strengthening other positions.

This morning, companies A, B, C, D, E, F and I, of DURYEE'S Zouaves, (New-York Fifth Regiment,) left their camp on Federal Hill, and, together with a part of the Tenth Maine Regiment, left this city for the above-named County. A portion of the Sixth Michigan Regiment, now stationed in this city, are under marching orders, and will leave to-morrow for the same destination. The next news we hear from these forces will probably be that they have taken possession of these two Virginian counties.

The Fifty second New-York Regiment arrived here this morning. As they were on the march to the Washington Railroad station, a pistol dropped from the belt of one of the soldiers, and, striking the pavement, discharged its contents into the bowels of a man named GEORGE T. HUGHES, killing him instantly.

The steamer *Adelaide* arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe. Among the passengers were one hundred and twenty-three marines and thirteen seamen of the French man-of-war *Prony*, which was wrecked off the North Carolina coast. Capt. FONTANGES was in command, and states that he deemed it advisable, under the circumstances, to blow up the vessel. After working for several days, during the very heavy gale that prevailed, he found it impossible to wear the ship off the shoals where she had grounded.

Other passengers by the *Adelaide* report that the bark *Seraphim*, loaded with a cargo of coffee, had been captured by the Confederates on the coast of North Carolina, about forty miles south of Cape Henry, and that 976 bags of coffee had been taken from her—her cargo consisting of 1,226 bags. It is thought there must be some mistake about the name of the vessel. It is likely the vessel alluded to is the *Cherubim*, built at this port, 1,799 tons burden, and owned in Richmond by D. CURRIE & Co.

The treason cases now pending before the United States Circuit Court, came up for final disposition this morning, before Chief-Justice TANEY and Hon. Judge GILES, when the counsel for the defence expressed a general desire for continuance, on the ground of extreme difficulty in obtaining important witnesses, owing to the unsettled state of affairs. The necessary entry was made upon the record, and the cases all continued until the next term of the Court.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT McHENRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The steamer for Fortress Monroe stopped at Fort McHenry this evening, and took on board 37 released rebel prisoners, who were captured at Bull Run. They will be sent home by a flag of truce.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 12, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday. It is understood to have brought back no additional tidings in regard to the Great Fleet.

IMPORTANT FROM BOSTON.

A Portion of Gen. Butler's Division to Embark Next Week, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Three thousand of Gen. BUTLER'S New-England Division are under orders to leave camp, near Lowell, on Wednesday next. They will embark at Boston in the new steamer *Constitution* and some transport vessels, taking full field equipage and supplies.

Col. JONAS H. FRENCH, of Boston, has been appointed Colonel in Gen. BUTLER'S Division.

The Eleventh Maine Regiment arrived here this evening, and were collated in Faneuil Hall, and left about 10 o'clock *vid* Fall River.

The *Transcript* is furnished with an extract from a letter written by an intelligent soldier in the Naval Brigade at Fortress Monroe, under date of Nov. 11, as follows:

"This morning news reached here that 3,000 soldiers of the rebel army had mutinied at Norfolk, with the citizens, who had determined only to fight for the Union under the old gridiron."

In confirmation of this intelligence, Capt. LOCKWOOD, of the *United States*, a tug-boat, reports that the Stars and Stripes were flying gloriously from Pig's Point, opposite Newport's News, where the rebels have for a long time had a formidable battery.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Among the large number of regiments now congregating at Annapolis, and soon to embark under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, are the D'Epineuil Zouaves, one of the most thoroughly equipped and drilled corps which have entered the service. Some of the latest regiments from Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and the Ira Harris Cavalry regiments, now complete, are to swell the command of the gallant BURNSIDE. From Boston, Gen. BUTLER will soon be ready to embark with between three and four thousand chosen troops on board of the steamship *Constitution*, besides an unknown number on board of other transports. The *Constitution* leaves New-York on Saturday, and will proceed to Boston, under a charter from the Government, which has been negotiated here through Mr. C. K. GARRISON, the agent of Gen. BUTLER.

ARRIVAL OF "CONTRABANDS" IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Thirty-seven contraband negroes came to this city during Tuesday night, having walked northward from Accomac County, on the peninsula, Virginia. They were supplied with money by the Wisconsin troops. A number of these people are constantly arriving, which has stimulated a public meeting to be held next week to assist them.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. JACKSON.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The funeral ceremonies of the lamented Col. JACKSON to-day were grand and impressive. The Twenty-fifth Regiment of State Militia, Col. BRIEN, and the Zouaves, of which the deceased was formerly Captain, were in the procession. The remains were followed by Gov. MORGAN and Staff and all the State officers.

THE ELEVENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Eleventh Maine Regiment, Col. CALDWELL, will reach Boston early this evening, and proceed south *vid* New-York.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Calendar for this day—Nos. 59, 10, 64, 72, 75. 33, 91, 92, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—AUGUST CHRISTIAN pleaded guilty, in this Court yesterday, to an indictment for passing counterfeit money, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

The Difference to Gentlemen wearing Soft FELT HATS.—The manufacturer can sell an article at a profit for less than its prime cost to a mere vender. This is ESPENSCHIELD'S case. He has manufactured this season the finest and most elegant soft hat in New-York, and is selling it for twenty per cent. less than the prices asked by the retailers of Broadway. It is done—the people know it—and the pleasant consequence is a plethora of business at No. 118 Nassau-st.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

The Improved Shuttle Machines manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway, are much superior to the Shuttle or "Lock-Stitch" machines heretofore in use. They are noiseless, rapid, simple, and adapted to all work for which the Shuttle Stitch is suitable.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARREID.

GOODRIDGE—LE ROY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at St. George's Church, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., EZRA R. GOODRIDGE and MARY C., daughter of Jacob Le Roy, Esq.

BAILEY—MATHEWS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. H. Price, D. D., GEORGE M. BAILEY to Miss VIRGINIA MATHEWS, all of this City.

KING—MAYER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Port Washington, N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH R. MAYER, daughter of the late James Mayer, Esq., of this City.

EHLE—HOYT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, JAMES H. EHLE to MINNIE E., daughter of Samuel Hoyt, all of Brooklyn.

CUMMINGS—CARROLL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, Mr. GEORGE W. CUMMINGS to Mrs. MARY A. CARROLL, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. MARY ANN FRENCH, wife of John W. French, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 14, at 12½ o'clock, from their residence, No. 223 6th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ELDERD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, ALBERT L. ELDERD, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John J. Dowe, No. 620 Grand-st., this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Kingston papers please copy.

MEGG.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, JOHN MEGG, aged 69 years and 9 months.

The funeral will be attended this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church in 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. All friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, HARRIET, wife of Benjamin S. French, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 186 Orchard-st.

CASS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, of congestion of the brain, MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Peter and Sophia Cass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 108 West 17th-st., without further notice.

PHELAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, MARY, widow of the late Timothy Phelan, aged 65 years and 6 months.

Her friends, and those of her son, Michael J., and brother-in-law, Daniel Phelan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 319 West 16th-st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

WATERMAN.—in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, CORNELIA WATERMAN, widow of the late Stephen Waterman, of Williamsburgh, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 88 Dean-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

TAPSCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, ELLA, only daughter of James T. and Lavinia S. Tapscott, aged 10 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 20 Cheever-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VERPLANCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, of serous apoplexy, BRONCK VEEPLANCK, aged 42 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the late residence, No. 63 Luquer-st.

HOUGHTON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of his son, E. R. Houghton, of injuries received from the cars of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey on the 24th of October, MERRICK HOUGHTON, aged 62 years and 17 days.

His friends, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from the house of E. R. Houghton, No. 374 Grove-st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Springfield for burial.

WESTCOTT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock, SAMUEL WESTCOTT, in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

CROWELL.—In Glenwood, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 13, JANE A., wife of Wallace L. Crowell, and eldest daughter of Elkanah and Mary Vanderhoven, in the 41st year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Metuchin, N. J., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M., *via* New-Jersey Railroad.

Bowery.—In Cobbenham, Orange County, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, WM. ASPREW, son of McLeod W. and Rachel Bowden, in the 2d year of his age.

DODD.—In Ringwood, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, CHARLOTTE WALTER, widow of Abner Dodd, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place, at her late residence, this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 501.—Nov. 13, 1861.
56, 45, 8, 34, 66, 68, 41, 40, 11, 29, 49, 4, 2.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 502.—Nov. 13, 1861.
22, 44, 15, 8, 56, 58, 3, 18, 6, 25, 42, 53, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

"HOW ARE YOU, GENERAL BOGUNE?"

SCOTTO, THE SCOUT

OR,

THE UNION RANGERS.

A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

IS NOW READY IN

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

AT EVERY NEWS DEPOT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. It's effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 3 stamps.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

CARPETING.—ONE-PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT!—No urging to buy! HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, just received from Messrs. Hadden & Co.'s great auction sale of carpets, English velvets, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, druggets, &c., at prices far below any quoted in this City. Particularly note, No. 99 Bowery.

NEW BOOKS.

CHARLES READE'S GREAT NOVEL.

THE SENSATION BOOK OF THE YEAR.

MORE THAN SIX THOUSAND ALREADY SOLD.

EIGHTH EDITION GOING TO PRESS.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH;
OR,
MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW.
A MATTER-OF-FACT FICTION.
BY
CHARLES READE,
Author of "Peg Woffington," "Never too Late to Mend," "White Lies," "Love me Little, Love me Long," &c.

Large octavo, cloth bound, price $1 25; and in paper covers, price 75 cents.

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OF
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF
GEN. NATHANIEL LYON.

One 12mo. vol., with steel portrait. Price $1.

The first edition of this seasonable work has been entirely exhausted, and a second is now rapidly passing through the press.

It is a book for every one to read at this very time. A complete biography and mental picture of that great patriot, who fell so nobly in defence of law and liberty.

*** These books are sold by all booksellers, and will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by BUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HAGGERTY,
Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to ($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New

The Tunnel Through Mont Cenis.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in this day's TIMES, you ascribe to France the merit of piercing "Mont Cenis," which is an error.

The credit of conceiving and prosecuting that great work belongs exclusively to Italy.

The initiative was taken when Count CAVOUR was Minister of Public Works, and it was *commenced and prosecuted by the Sardinian Government.* The inventor of the boring machine is an Italian—GRATTONI; all the engineers are Italian, except one, who is a Belgian.

France has not, and never had, anything to do with it, as Count CAVOUR, anxious to retain for his country the credit of that undertaking, expressly stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Savoy that the tunneling of the Alps should continue to be carried on by the Italian Government, which is being done.

If you should think it worth while to give my country what belongs to her, you will oblige

AN ITALIAN SUBSCRIBER.

[As we have no desire to deprive Italy of the fame she deserves in so many respects, we cheerfully insert the letter of our subscriber. We would, however, observe that the boring machine was not invented by GRATTONI alone, but by GRATTONI and SAMELLIER, a Frenchman; that at least half of the laborers employed in that work were French, and that the original idea of a tunnel through the Alps is not due to the initiative of Count CAVOUR, but to the genius of NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French.—ED. TIMES.]

Western Virginia.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In contempt of the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, the last Wheeling Convention, it will be remembered, matured a scheme for the erection of a new State out of Western Virginia; and the telegraphic dispatches (dated already from "Kanawha") have informed us that the vote of the people, taken a few days ago, was, so far as the returns have come in, favorable to the project. In a fortnight, a final Convention is to be held to frame a Constitution, and at the December session of Congress "Kanawha," with a fresh batch of new-made Senators and Representatives, will be knocking at the doors for admission into the Union. To this, by the Constitution, there is required the assent of the Legislature of Virginia and of Congress. That of the former body, it is claimed, has already been gained, and, by a legal fiction, which for other purposes our Government has found it convenient to countenance, has been, for such a vote was (or, if not, certainly will be,) passed by a little body of irregularly elected delegates from a few of the counties bordering on the State of Ohio, which the President and Senate have formally recognized as the Legislature of Virginia. What, however, are the *facts?* This Legislature, Governor and all, are recognized to-day in only fifteen or eighteen out of the one hundred and nineteen counties of Virginia and that, too, though in the plan for their new State they have included thirty-nine counties. Are these twenty counties and more, not acknowledging their authority, to be dragged out whether they will or not? And, to go further, are the true people of Virginia—the whole people—to have nothing to say about it, because they are just now under insurrectionary control? At this moment there are, undoubtedly, more loyal men in Central and Eastern Virginia, and probably very many more, than can be found in all the counties of the proposed State, and nothing surely could be more unfair than to deprive all of these of their right to vote upon this matter, simply because they are now under a reign of terrorism; simply because they have not, as their brethren in Western Virginia have, a Federal army of occupation, which enables them to avow themselves Union men. And yet of all this loyal multitude, (throwing out of account the disaffected people of the State, perhaps equaling, perhaps exceeding them in numbers,) there is no pretence that a single soul desires or approves the erection of this new State. Whatever may be the advantages that any seceding Counties might gain in cutting loose from poor, old, debt-burdened, worn-out, sapless Virginia, to all outside of such counties it could work nothing but an increase of taxation and a diminution of the resources with which to meet it. We particularly would this be so here, since Western Virginia is the richest portion of the State in its natural advantages.

It is a matter of the plainest justice, then, to the thousands of loyal Virginians who would vote down this project if an advance of our army gave them the power to vote, that Congress should refuse to be made a cat's-paw in carrying out this scheme, which is only a new form of secession, and which has its only hope of success in being hurred through in a time of civil disorder and confusion. B.

The Rule of Army Promotion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Promotions in the army, in these times of war, are of course rapid, and it seems to us that they should be, as far as possible, regular, and determined by principles of justice. It is indeed true that brilliant military services should be rewarded, as an incentive to bravery in the field, and to elevate the military standard among the officers. But promotions are constantly being made where this condition is not required, in consequence of the necessary increase of the army, and the demand for military talent. All officers cannot be in the field, and the exigencies of the service often require that those who are faithful and experienced should be in positions where they can win no laurels, but where they can serve the country in the discharge of the trusts confided to them as well as in the field. This will apply with great force to those who, by peculiar circumstances, over which they have no control, are precluded from active service, and compelled to forego the cherished purpose and strongest passion of life—to serve their country in this hour of its great emergency, by fighting its battles, and thus win the undying fame of the patriotic warrior.

Of this class are those who have been captured by the enemy, and released on their parole of honor. The fortune of war, without any fault of theirs, and even in spite of their undaunted bravery, has been against them; they were taken while in the service of their country, to which they had devoted their lives, and in which they had spent years of honorable toil and exposure. Shall the whole past life of faithful duty be left out of the account, and only their present availability, where all show an equal devotion, be alone regarded? A strong illustration of the propriety of this rule is furnished in the case of Col. VINTON, of the regular army, who, in saving the lives of the brave men under his command, was compelled to lay down his arms in Texas soon after the breaking out of the great rebellion. He is conceded to be one of the best officers in the army; well versed in military science, of fine scholarly attainments, who was beloved alike by officers and men under his command, and who for long years has served the country faithfully and well, amid great hardship and exposure in a distant post. Is there any sense or justice that junior officers, without half of his experience or capacity as soldiers, should be promoted over his head, because their post of duty was nearer home, and the Government can, consequently, avail itself just at the present of their more active service? Such a course would, we are persuaded, be injurious to the *morale* of the army, and give dissatisfaction to the country. Justice and policy alike require that army promotions should be regular, with the exception, as we have stated, of cases of extraordinary courage and of eminent military service to the country.

We trust that the sterling integrity and conceded merit of Col. VINTON may not be overlooked by the Government, and this brave officer, for a misfortune, which no prudence or courage could have obviated, may not furnish another and signal illustration of the proverbial injustice of Republics. JUSTICE.

The Heenan and Mace Fight for the Championship.

The leading topic now among sporting men is the great "international match" now on the *tapis* between HEENAN and MACE, the American and English champions. HEENAN'S challenge has already appeared in these columns, wherein he offered to allow MACE a liberal per centage to fight in the United States or Canada. The *Sporting Life*, an English publication, on behalf of MACE, accepts HEENAN'S challenge, whether MACE is victorious or not in his forthcoming fight with KING in January next. The match with HEENAN and MACE is to be for $10,000, MACE to be allowed $2,500 for traveling expenses to this country, and HEENAN is to enter into a bond for $7,500 as a guard against all outside interference. The terms have been accepted by HEENAN, and the articles will at once be drawn up and signed. All sporting men here are willing to bet their "pile" on HEENAN, and one of the most prominent says he will back him to his last dollar. Many imagine that MACE will not prove the conqueror in his fight with KING, as the latter is a tall, powerfully built young fellow, only 25 years of age, and standing six feet two and a half inches high. Any way that is of no consequence, as win or lose, MACE declares himself willing to fight HEENAN.

—Chief Justice Taney arrived in Baltimore on Friday, to attend the sittings of the United States Circuit Court, now in session. He was accompanied by Hon. J. Mason Campbell, of Baltimore.

The venerable Chief Justice appeared quite feeble, and had to be assisted from the cars to the carriage in waiting for him.

California Telegraph Tariff.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The rates, as fixed from this point, are according to the following table:

First 10 words	$4 25	Next 500 words, each	18
Next 90 words, each	30	After 1,000 words, each	12
Next 400 words, each	24		

These rates for the lowest amounts of matter telegraphed strictly conform to the act of Congress, which limited the maximum to $4 25 for the first ten words, and 36 cents for each additional. The rates from New-York to San Francisco are $5 95 for the first ten words, and 48 cents for each subsequent word, the difference being the present charges between New-York and St. Louis. As yet, through rates are exacted upon all dispatches to Salt Lake City, Carson City, and other intermediate stations on the route, no way rates having so far been determined upon. This irregularity will, however, it is said, be of only short duration, as at a meeting of the company, soon to be held in New-York, a way schedule will be agreed on. The impression that the present rates are too high, either for the accommodation of the public or the interests of the Company, is one which time may confirm. Such is the opinion of some of the corporators, who, it is to be hoped, if they are right, will be able to convince the controlling influences in the Company that it is good policy to reduce their prices.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Borussia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BAYONET EXERCISE.

A NEW MANUAL OF THE BAYONET for the Army and Militia of the United States. By Capt. J. C. KELTON, United States Army. With thirty beautifully engraved plates.

This Manual was prepared for the use of the Corps of Cadets, and has been introduced at the Military Academy with satisfactory results.

It contains practical lessons in fencing, and prescribes the defence against Cavalry and the manner of conducting a contest with a Swordsman.

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THE MILITIAMAN'S MANUAL AND SWORD-PLAY WITHOUT A MASTER.—Rapier and Broad-Sword Exercises copiously explained and illustrated; Small-Arm Light Infantry Drill of the United States Army; Infantry Manual of Percussion Muskets; Company Drill of the United States Cavalry. By Capt. M. W. BERRIMAN, engaged for the last thirty years in the practical instruction of Military Students.

Second Edition, 1 vol., 12mo., Red Cloth, $1.

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REBELLION RECORD,

THE AUTHENTIC AND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE PRESENT REBELLION,

EDITED BY FRANK MOORE,

CONTAINS ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES,

WITH

PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES BY EYE WITNESSES.

It also contains the
SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE WAR,
BOTH REBEL AND UNION,
AND OVER TWELVE HUNDRED INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF HEROISM AND SUFFERING NORTH AS WELL AS SOUTH.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 26.

"We are making our history hand over hand," said the late Major Winthrop. What he desired is now being done by Frank Moore, editor of this "Rebellion Record." Thanks to his industry in collecting and judgment in selecting from all reliable sources, here he is putting aside the best materials for the future historian.

WEEKLY	10 cents.	(38 published.)
MONTHLY	50 cents.	(9 published.)
HALF-YEARLY Vols	$3 75	(1 published.)

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 532 Broadway.

C. T. EVANS, General Agent.

MOTHERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES generally, do not fail to secure the splendid Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHION, now ready. Magnificent fashion plates. Three plain, useful full-sized patterns.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT American boy, about 16 years old, who is quick at figures, and can write a good hand, may answer this advertisement by addressing C. B. R., Station D, Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN OFFICE AND ERRAND boy; must be a good penman, with good references. WM. YOUNG & CO., No. 85 Liberty-st.

A GIRL TO ATTEND TO CHILDREN, &c. Wanted, a girl from 14 to 16 years of age, to attend to children and make herself generally useful in the house; such a girl may find a permanent situation by applying at No. 99 Prince-st.

A MACHINIST.—WANTED AT ONCE A CAPable machinist. Apply at No. 1 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, a neat, tidy girl, as waitress; one who has had experience, and understands her business; City reference required. Call at No. 40 East 12th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A WAITER GIRL.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced waiter girl in a private family; she must bring the best City recommendations. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 261 Greene-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment ticket can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 486 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

TWO BOYS.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING house, two active, intelligent and willing boys, from 14 to 17 years old; must reside in the City and with their parents, and be at the store at 7½ o'clock in the morning; salary first year, $50. Apply at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs, after 2 o'clock P. M.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 21 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady, who has had experience in teaching, would like to obtain the situation of governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary no object; the best of reference given and required. Address G. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA College, N. Y., desires a situation as teacher in a private or other school. Will give instruction in all studies required of students for admission to college. Compensation moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE tutor, accustomed to teaching in best City families, awaits an engagement. Instruction in Classics, Modern Languages and Mathematics. Highest references furnished. Address D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY wishes a situation as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary moderate; respectable references can be given. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College, an experienced teacher, desires to teach two or three hours a day, in a family or school. Address J. A. S., Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

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At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
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Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
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OAK SOLE LEATHER.—12,000 sides oak-tanned Sole Leather, 3,000 sides cropped Sole Leather, of Pan-Pac, Milford and Analomink tanneries, for sale by SMITHELY, Jr., No. 103 Gold-st., corner of Frankfort.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 198 WEST 28TH-ST. A PRIvate family would be pleased to accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with rooms handsomely furnished; house contains bath, hot and cold water throughout, with all modern improvements to render a home desirable and comfortable for the Winter. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON the second floor to let, with board, in a private family; also back parlor; good board, and a comfortable home; house has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with room adjoining, in third story; also one on fourth story, back, suitable for gentleman and wife, in the first-class house No 53 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 2d-floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives and a single gentleman can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, at No. 263 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—TO LET, FIVE ROOMS, LARGE and small, replete with conveniences, at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR a gentleman and his wife and nephew; a private family will be preferred, and a sitting room and two bedrooms required. Location must be within a short distance of one of the ferries. Address Box No. 3,777 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROOKLYN Heights, by a gentleman and wife, who would furnish their own room or not; they would prefer a private family who have water and other conveniences. A reply addressed to A. B., Brooklyn Post-office, stating street and number, will meet attention.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A French family have a handsome suite of rooms to let, together or separate, with or without board; house first class; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, in a pleasant location, with or without partial board, to a gentleman; the house is first class; terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING A GOOD tenor voice, desiring the comforts and refinements of home in a pleasant private, highly musical family, up town, can learn of a rare opportunity by addressing W., Box No. 616 General Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF PIANOforte and singing wishes to exchange tuition in the same for the comforts of a home. Two other boarders will accompany, if agreeable. References exchanged. Address C. Y. X., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, occupying a new house in 35th-st., near the 5th-av. Address C. F. A., Box No. 317 Post-office.

BOARDING BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—A gentleman and wife may obtain desirable rooms, either singly or in suites, with superior accommodations, in a select location, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 63 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF QUIET HABITS, A small unfurnished room, with board, in a private family where no other boarders are taken. The room must have a fireplace, and terms not to exceed $3. Address M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF French and the English branches would give three hours each day (say 16 hours per week) for comfortable board in New-York or Jersey City; first-class references given. Address MRS. GIBSON, Station G, 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO single gentlemen or a family can find a pleasant front room on second floor, with full board, at No. 221 State-st., near Hoyt. Every convenience, gas, bath, &c; desirable location; terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, A WELL-FURnished back parlor and three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Address No. 36 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its 37th Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Sept. 13, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D. Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; fine buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, PLEAsantly situated, (within 10 miles of the City of New-York,) steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day, could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 135 Madison av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR young ladies in this City, a piano; payment to be made in tuition, or board and tuition. Address PIANO, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH a capital of $50,000, for the importing and commission drug business, by parties thoroughly conversant with and now actively engaged in the trade. Address X. Y., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPLETE COPY OF THE NEW-York Daily *Times* from Dec. 1, 1860, to April 16, 1861, inclusive. Apply to DAVID DAVIDSON, No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—Wanted, by a young English widow lady, with a quiet baby a year old, a situation as assistant and companion to a widow lady, or in a small family, where she can make herself useful and find a good home. Address, for one week, Mrs. ELLEN J——, Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can sew neatly; would not object to wait on young ladies, or do up fine muslins. Can be seen, and recommended by her late employers, at No. 33 Union-square. Call between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; or would do good plain cooking in a respectable small private family; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, who has the best City reference; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 14 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children, or chamberwork and sewing, the country preferred. Call at No. 88 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, for three days, at No. 395 East 8th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, and also to take care of children; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands dressmaking. Apply at No. 191 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a fine washer, and will wait on young ladies. Can give best of references. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing or fine work of children; would make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; has excellent references both from City and country. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do general housework. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young respectable woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress, by a young woman; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid. Apply, for two days, at No. 1 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Welsh girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small family. Call at No. 313 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 166 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; also bread and pastry and desserts; good washer and ironer; has no objections to a short distance in the country; is accustomed to both City and country work; is capable if required to take charge of a small dairy; best of City reference. Call at No. 28 5d-av., near 9th-st., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, and understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a genteel private boarding-house; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room. Would prefer going to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, a Protestant; is a good baker, and understands all things connected with a cook's duties; has little connections in this country; wishes a home in a respectable family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 17 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY a Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, jellies, pastry, cake, and is a good baker; will go any distance in the country, or to any State in the Union; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook and do washing and ironing; understands making good bread and biscuit; is also a first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook—one who understands her business, and is capable of doing any kind of cooking or baking. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., near the 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman; is a good cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has lived three years in her last place; the best of references given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 182 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker and pastry cook; also, a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can refer to her last employer. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., over the grocery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands peach, cranberry, and all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 202 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well; can give best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, also ice cream, pastry and jellies; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; first-class City reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 162 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can be seen until engaged, at No. 221 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent cook; understands all kinds of French cooking and desserts; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as meat and pastry cook; understands it in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman desires a situation; has excellent testimonials, and understands thoroughly her business. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, below Houston-st., Room No. 7.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook for a private family, boarding-house or hotel. Good City reference. Apply at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in the country or City; understands cooking thoroughly, and can give the best of reference as to character, &c. Call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with 8 years' City reference, a situation in City or country as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c.; wages $9. Also, a situation as seamstress and parlor-maid; wages $7; has filled the place of a man waiter. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or address by note.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and will take entire charge of the kitchen; has the very best of City and country reference. Call at No. 95 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as good cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; or would go as laundress. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK,

FINANCIAL.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
No. 11 Pine-st.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. GAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUpons due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of
W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

WESTERN COUNTY AND CITY BONDS WANTED.—Parties having Western City or County Bonds, or Railroad Bonds, wishing to dispose of them at a low price, for cash, will address A. B. C., Post-office Box No. 3,504 New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. —Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILroad COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES ON FLOUR AND GRAIN in store, by WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No 6 Hanover-st., *Post* Building.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, NO. 143 West 37th-st.; has just been painted, and is in complete order; contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is good; rent $300 to May 1. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—FOR $250 AND PROPORTION OF CROton tax, from now till the 1st of May next, the three-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 34 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—HOUSE ON CLERMONT-AV., BROOKlyn, handsomely finished, in perfect order; newly painted; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., building of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 233 MADison-st., with all the modern improvements, bath, &c. Rent low. Can be seen at all hours of the day.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE MEdium-sized, modern, three-story house, No. 103 Greene-st; contains all the improvements and has a fine yard. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 783 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bedroom attached. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms 200 feet by 45 feet: engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only; the house is 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished; furniture nearly new; location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER—A FULL THREEstory and attic furnished house, in a desirable location, near the corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn. The advertiser and family desire to remain as boarders. Address G., Box No. 181 Post-office, with name and reference.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE IN Westchester County, twenty miles from the City, at a very low rent. Possession immediately. Apply to JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRSTclass high-stoop furnished house wanted, for a small family. It must be situated between 14th and 40th sts., 6th and 6th avs. State lowest rent until May 1, 1862, and all particulars. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office. No broker need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway.

WANTED—THE USE OF A HALL, LARGE ROOM or loft in the vicinity of Madison Park, to drill a company of boys twice a week, from 3½ to 5 o'clock, P. M. Address, stating location and terms, ELIE CHARLIER, No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN A good neighborhood, rent not over $1,200 per annum. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 29 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT or lots in Brooklyn, (a small house and several lots preferred,) a handsome 4-story house, 17 by 50 feet; lot half the block; all the modern improvements, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Address J. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE FOUR-story high basement brown house, on 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for sale low; also, a few first-class brick and brown houses, in other localities, on favorable terms. C. G. PRATT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. As a proposed amendment of the constitution, which was postponed from last meeting, and other interesting business, will be acted upon, a full attendance of members is requested.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1861. O. W. SAGE.
A. H. LOVE.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, among which are many ORIGINALS, bearing the certificates of the artists.
Among them will be found
THE EQUESTRIENNE.....by....BLANCHARD.
TWO FINE PICTURES.....by....VAN SEVERDONCK.
HORSE FAIR.....by....WOUVERMANS.
WINTER SCENE.....by....SMEETS.
COAST SCENE.....by....SCHAEP.
LANDSCAPE AND FIGURES.by....ROESSELLS.
Also, several fine specimens by well known artists.
The Paintings are now on exhibition with Catalogues. The attention of those in want of fine Paintings is called to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enamelled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, paillasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
A. P. GARDINER, Mortgagee.
ALSO,
About 30 doz. fancy soaps, and 340 doz. rubber pens.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.
Library and Office Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, work tables, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, armoir-à-glace, double-door wardrobes, library suites, chamber suites in rosewood, satinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; dining room suites, buffets, extension tables, chairs, lounges, centre and fancy tables, hallstands, tables and chairs, mattresses, fancy goods, &c. Making a very elegant and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, which is well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS
AND SHOES,
ON THURSDAY NEXT.
We respectfully invite the attention of buyers to our AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, On THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, which will include
ONE THOUSAND CASES,
principally
FIRST-CLASS SEASONABLE GOODS,
among which is a large assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
of strictly prime quality, adapted to the best retail trade.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of fine imported liquors, wines, cordials, cigars, &c., being the entire stock of a jobbing house in this City, consisting of brandy in eighth and quarter casks; gin in pipes of 60 gallons each; Bourbon and Scotch whiskeys; French cordials and assorted liquors in bottles and demijohns, together with about 150 baskets champagne, dessert wine, Madeira, and port wine, in bottles and original packages. Also, 50 drums Turkish tobacco; 500 pounds Killickinick tobacco, and ten cases fine olive oil. Also, about 40,000 genuine imported Havana cigars of choice quality and favorite brands. Also, a large fountain, with 300 pounds lead pipe, together with the store and office furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., household furniture, comprising mahogany and walnut sofas, arm and parlor chairs, dressing-bureaus, washstands, mahogany and oak extension-tables, crockery, glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., one four-wheel light spring hand wagon, with glass case, suitable for fruit business; one set of harness.

JOHN H. BURLY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, extension, centre and other tables, piers and other glasses, wardrobes, bookcases, chairs, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, cooking stoves, sofas, sofa beds, cottage suites, comforters, blankets, together with everything for housekeeping. Also, 13 second-hand carpets.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 14, at at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance and Bank stocks, bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 18.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 73 11th-st., 300 lots assorted English, German and American hardware, embracing a very desirable assortment of goods. Also, a large and attractive invoice of files, hand, panel and rip saws, table and pocket cutlery. The whole to be sold peremptorily for cash, current funds.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, (made by Brooks,) on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, large pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, lace curtains, splendid engravings, beds and bedding, dining-room furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of bay horses, the property of a gentleman gone to Europe; they are very stylish, gentle and kind in all harness and under the saddle; about 15 hands high, nine and ten years old; very desirable for family use.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable mares, sorrel and brown, 15 hands high, free and very pleasant drivers; will stand without tying; 7 and 8 years old; sound and kind in harness; will be sold without reserve.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 9, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax-payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last of this month.
Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, on or before the 16th of December next, to HENRY E. CHILD, at Henry & Cowles' store, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.
JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MORE, Att'ys, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Committee on Finance.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26, 1861.
WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice to all whom it may concern that Mr. George C. Johnson, of New-York and elsewhere, has no authority to draw upon us, or any of our friends, for any amount, and any parties negotiating such drafts do so on their own responsibility. JOHNSON, BINNY & CO.,
Moorfields, Liverpool.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—J. SMITH DODGE & SON, NO. 10 East 17th-st., can, by the aid of recent mechanical improvements, make as good an upper set of 14 teeth for $28 as those they usually charge $100 for.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 3 and 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., where samples may be seen.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Place of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE BANJO.
MR. GEO. C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
Is now giving lessons in Brooklyn. All persons having the least doubt of Mr. Dobson's superiority over all other performers on the banjo, are cordially invited to call and hear him play a selection from the different operas. Mr. Dobson's hours for tuition are every evening, from 5 until 9 o'clock. Ladies taught also, and advanced sooner than on the guitar. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 249 Bridge-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS,—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 481 and 483 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

A VERY FINE-TONED PIANO FOR SALE FOR $110.—It has a very handsome rosewood case, with round corners and carved ornaments. It is made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED.—A SMALL SECOND-HAND MELOdeon. Any one having one to dispose of, will address MELODEON, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

FURS, FURS, BELOW COST—$150,000 worth of ladies' rich furs, must be sold regardless of cost, comprising of real Hudson Bay sables, mink marten, stone marten, fitch marten, ermine, Siberian squirrel, &c., &c., in circular cloaks, carriage capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c. The whole of the entire stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused, the proprietor retiring from business. This advantage will not again appear before the public, therefore an early call is respectfully requested at the old established Patent Fur Muff Emporium.
P. H. PHILIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.
N. B.—A large assortment of sleigh robes and gents' collars, &c.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris for Mrs. GAYNOR'S trade, a large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

GENT'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ALL prices; Gent's SOCKS, all kinds and prices; Gent's LINEN HDKFS., selling very cheap; Gent's LINEN BOSOMS. 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 327 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and MARRIAGE Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-

THE WRECK OF THE FRENCH CORVETTE PRONY.

Arrival of the Shipwrecked Seamen—Statement of Capt. De Fontanges—Full Particulars, &c.

The officers, marines and sailors of the French corvette, *Prony*, arrived at the Cunard Dock yesterday morning, at three o'clock, by the New-Jersey trains, having left Baltimore Monday morning. On their arrival they were met at the New-Jersey depôt by the French Consul of this City, who had everything prepared requisite for their comfort and accommodation.

E. Cunard, Esq., of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company, kindly granted the use of the mess rooms, &c., which are devoted particularly to the use of the crews of the Company's ships, and which were both comfortable and commodious. Thither they went from the cars, headed by their Consul.

They state that the loss of the *Prony* was an unavoidable calamity—that through the severe gales which she encountered she was driven ashore, and stuck fast in the sand-bank, from which no human efforts could extricate her.

During their cruize along the Southern Coast, although often falling in with rebel batteries, they kept up no correspondence with them, as their orders were imperative to observe neutral ground.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Prony*: Commander De Fontanges, Captain of corvette; Second Officer, Caudrier, First Lieutenant; Costa, Second Lieutenant; Purser, Nicolini; Surgeon, Madou; Engineer, Oriel.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. DE FONTANGES.

Through the politeness of M. de Montholon, the French Consul at this port, we are enabled to lay before our readers a correct statement of the incidents attending the loss of the French steam-corvette *Prony* on the coast of North Carolina. As nearly as may be, we reproduce the words of the Captain, M. de Fontanges, as they were uttered to the Consul and communicated to M. Masseras, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and other gentlemen in this City.

The *Prony*, carrying six guns, and a crew of 140 officers and men, left this port, on the 26th of October, for a cruise to the southward. About the 30th she arrived off Charleston, cast anchor near Fort Sumter, and put to sea again in the evening of the 2d of November on her return northward. No peculiar incident marked the first two days of her voyage; but on Monday, the 4th inst., she was caught in the terrible gale of that date off Ocracoke, and being short of fuel, could not keep up her fullest head of steam, and, about 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 5th, struck heavily. Unknown currents had deceived the calculations of the captain, and carried his vessel on a hidden bank of sand which skirts Ocracoke Inlet, a species of interior basin of the sea indenting the coast of North Carolina a little beyond Cape Hatteras The position of the *Prony* was by no means desperate at first, for although surrounded by breakers, she had touched on a sandy bottom, the sea was calm, and her officers declare that prompt succor would probably have saved her. But it would seem that such aid was not at hand.

About 7 o'clock, a pilot came off from the land in a small boat, and, declaring that the ship could be got off easily, at high tide, returned ashore in search of assistance. Several hours having elapsed without his reappearing, Capt. de Fontanges sent a boat with an officer and six men ashore to see if the promised aid could be procured, but when the latter endeavored to return on board, the surf presented an insurmountable obstacle, and the officer in charge had to abandon his attempt to regain the corvette, after several desperate efforts. The pilot boat was also defeated in making the same endeavor.

In the meantime, all had been done by the remaining officers and crew to lighten and release the *Prony*. Three of her six guns were thrown overboard, and every device known to nautical skill was tried. About 5 o'clock, four large vessels, carrying the United States flag, appeared in the offing, coming apparently from Cape Hatteras, and steering southward. They were two propellers and two side-wheel steamers. Capt. de Fontanges, immediately upon seeing them, sent out another boat toward them to solicit their aid. The officer in charge returned, and reported the reply of the captain of one of these vessels to be—"We could easily get you out of that, but we must wait for high tide." High tide would come on about 10 o'clock, and it was consequently understood on board the *Prony* that this answer implied that the American vessels would remain at hand until then to render assistance.

About 6 P. M. the French captain began to fire minute guns and throw up rockets every fifteen minutes, to guide their supposed friends. But the evening wearing on, and no aid approaching, the life-boat was manned, and sent in search of the four vessels. After a long and perilous trip, the boat returned with word that the Americans had disappeared.

This fact seems to be regarded from two different points of view by the officers and crew of the *Prony*. Some of them look upon it as an act of cool indifference, while others think that the conduct of the American captains was the result of a misunderstanding, or of the natural apprehension of the weather, which was rapidly growing worse, inspired in relation to the safety of the National vessels.

Still strong reasons they must have been that induced gallant seamen to turn their backs on a friendly ship in distress. The case is rendered still more inexplicable by the circumstance that the captain of the United States steamer *Albatross* has stated that he offered aid, which was refused by the *Prony*.

However this may be, all hope of safety was now lost for the French corvette. The surf began to beat with a fury that threatened her with destruction every moment. Still she held good, but the whole night was passed in the most intense anxiety.

Daylight brought some abatement of the storm, and about 2 P. M. a small fleet, composed of eight steamers, flying the Confederate flag, appeared landward in the inlet. Two of them, owing to their light draft, were able to approach the bar on which the *Prony* lay and offer her their aid, but it was too late to save the corvette, and all that her Captain asked was the rescue of the crew. This was accomplished by 5 o'clock, and Capt. de Fontanges quitted the *Prony*, after having thrown overboard her armament of cutlasses, etc., and having spiked her remaining cannon.

The shipwrecked mariners were taken to the rest of the Confederate flotilla, which had remained at a distance of five miles up the Inlet. There they found the Confederate Commodore Lynch, who received them kindly and provided for their necessities.

On the next day, (the 7th,) a small steamer returned to the wreck at the request of Capt. de Fontanges, to collect the clothing of the men, and the personal effects of the officers, and to fire the vessel so that nothing belonging to her might be made use of by either of the belligerents. These instructions were fully complied with, but it was found that a portion of the baggage of the officers had been lost. Ere long, a dense column of smoke announced that the fire was doing its work, and just as the shipwrecked crew were starting on their way to Norfolk, a tremendous explosion told them that the *Prony* had been blown up.

The boats of Commodore Lynch's flotilla conveyed the French officers and crew through Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and the Dismal Swamp Canal to Norfolk. On their way, they ran aground frequently in the narrower portions of the Sound, but were not long detained. They speak warmly of the kindness shown them by the people of the country through which they passed.

At Norfolk their reception was cordial, and, after remaining in that city a few hours, they were conveyed under a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, whence they proceeded *vid* Baltimore to this place, arriving at Jersey City about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. There the French Consul-General at this port was already waiting to receive them, and owing to his foresight and care, and the kindness of Mr. E. Cunard, lodgings had been provided for the crew in the buildings of the English Steamship Company, while the officers were invited to the hospitalities of the *Persia*.

About noon many of the officers and crew appeared in the streets of this City, but were to the last degree reserved in their communications, and it was only through their Consul that they would make the facts already stated known.

They now await the result of a dispatch sent at an early hour to Admiral Reynaud, at Halifax, by M. de Montholon, and meanwhile the crew will remain housed where they are, but some of the officers have taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Maillard's, on Broadway.

They are deprived of the hospitality of their own countrymen on board of the Imperial steam-corvette *Catinat* by the fact that on Tuesday morning, at the first news of their disaster, that vessel sailed from this port with intent to relieve them. Unfortunately she will find but cinders and wreck. To the French Consul at Baltimore, their thanks are due for his cordial attention in receiving them and forwarding them to this City.

It is said that Mr. Seward, our Secretary of State, has telegraphed to the French Consul, offering accommodations on Governor's Island to the whole party, but at a late hour, the latter official did not confirm this rumor. Should no contrary orders arrive from Admiral Reynaud, they will very probably return to Europe on the Cunard steamer *Persia*.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of this morning, thus comments upon the statement of City Journals that the *Ceres*, *Underwriter* and *Albatross* were the United States vessels that hove in sight of the *Prony*, and seeing that the latter was in rebel waters, and that rebel steamers were assisting her, retired, but not without having first hailed the French, and learned that they were in no immediate danger.

"Our version admits of no such explanation; for it was at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 5th inst. that the Federal ships appeared, and were hailed by the boat of the *Prony*—while the Southern steamers did not arrive until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th. The first of these facts has consequently nothing to do with the other. Moreover, how could it be said that there was no 'immediate danger,' when a French officer went out in a boat with the express mission to ask for aid?"

It may be that their own imminent peril, and that alone, prevented our gallant officers and sailors from assisting brother tars in distress, or there has been some unfortunate misunderstanding.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

The Newbern *Progress*, (N. C.,) of Thursday, the 7th, contains the following particulars relative to the shipwreck of the *Prony*:

"On Saturday evening, Nov. 2, Commodore Lynch left Newbern, N. C., with his naval fleet, to see if something could not be done toward relieving the cut-throat Yankees at Hatteras of any further duties at that fated station, and on Monday morning at 4 o'clock, Col. Singletary left with some four or five hundred of his land forces in charge of the *Napoleon*, bearing two or three dangerous weapons, also taking along the steamer *Albemarle* to act as a feeler for the schooner.

Arriving near to Hatteras the place was found to be closely guarded by Lincoln gunboats, there being four inside and some outside. The fleet came back to Washington, and Col. S., with his force, went round to Ocracoke, and discovering a vessel outside throwing up rockets, supposed it to be a Lincoln vessel, fired upon it, when he saw the French flag run up. He immediately went out and boarded her, and she was the French man-of-war *Prony*, 700 tons burden, which had been beached during the recent gale.

Meantime, the *Albemarle* got aground in the Sound, and the *Napoleon* was sent up with the forces which arrived here on Wednesday night or early yesterday morning, the Colonel remaining with the *Albemarle*. The French officers came aboard our vessel and exchanged greetings with our officers. While Col. S. was waiting for the tide to come up and lift him from the mud below, the French vessel finally went to pieces, and the crew, consisting of 130 men, were forced to abandon her and take refuge on the beach, *having been obstinately refused protection or assistance by the Yankee steamers, three or four of which had passed close by them in the meantime.*

[It is proper to state, in explanation of that portion of the rebel account which is italicised, that the United States steamers *Underwriter*, *Ceres*, and a consort, went to the assistance of the French sailors, but seeing that the wreck was within the lines of the Southerners, and that the steamers of the enemy were affording assistance, they retired, but not until they had spoken the Frenchmen, and ascertained they were in no immediate danger.]

Col. Singletary, however, as soon as his vessel would float, took about fifty of them aboard, and arrived here with them yesterday, about 3 o'clock, and we understand the remainder will come up with Commodore Lynch perhaps to-day.

The French vessel, we understand, was bound from Charleston to New-York, thence to Halifax, to join the French squadron, and when off Ocracoke Bar, was driven ashore. She contained little else than her armament and provision. It was thought the baggage would be saved.

The Frenchmen have been furnished with comfortable quarters, and will be kindly cared for."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Memorial to the President.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Pelatiah Perit in the Chair.

Mr. George Opdyke said it was probably known to all present that certain proceedings were instituted a short time since, by mercantile firms in this City and Philadelphia, before a Provost-Judge in Virginia, to establish their claims and secure payment of debts due them by residents of that State. Their claims were presented, and the Judge decided that they were entitled to the property of the debtors, and awarded that it should be distributed among the claimants. The counsel for defence claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and it was finally declared that the judgment should be referred to the President of the United States for his approval. The matter stood in that position then, and was supposed to be under the consideration of the Administration at the time of his speaking, and a decision was liable to be returned at any moment. In view of this it was important that the Chamber of Commerce should act at once, in order to exercise any influence upon the Administration. Such being the case, at the request of certain merchants of this City, he had prepared a brief memorial on the subject, setting forth the reasons why the action of that military tribunal should be confirmed, which he would proceed to read:

THE MEMORIAL.

Chamber of Commerce, New-York, Nov. 13, 1861.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represent that the subject now held under consideration by your Excellency touching the power and jurisdiction of the Provost-Judge at Alexandria, in certain actions of debt brought before him, involves questions of the deepest import to the mercantile interests of the country. Citizens of States now in rebellion owe to citizens of loyal States a commercial debt, estimated at little less than $200,000,000. At present there are no means of collecting any portion of these debts, nor can there be until the authority of the United States Government is reëstablished in the rebellious States. In fact, these States have made the payment of any such debt a criminal offence of the highest grade, and they have also provided by law for their confiscation and appropriation to the use of the rebel Government.

Under these circumstances the unfortunate creditors are constrained to look to this Government for relief. They are aware that Government can grant this relief only in the degree in which its authority is reëstablished, but to that extent they feel that they have a right to claim, on grounds of justice and sound policy, its friendly and earnest interposition. The restoration of the United States authority will follow the march of the Federal army, and must thus be accomplished by degrees. It has already commenced. The District of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, is now within the lines of the Federal army. No civil authority exists there, but a Military Governor has been appointed, and a Provost Court established.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that, under such circumstances, it is an imperative necessity that these military authorities should exercise all the functions of local government. A state of war does not destroy the social relations of man, and unless there exists in its immediate presence some kind of authority to protect the rights of persons and property, and to enforce the obligations of contracts, it would leave no traces of property behind it to satisfy the claims of creditors and others.

It is therefore of the highest importance that loyal citizens should have means of enforcing their claims against debtors in reconquered districts during the transition state, when the military is the only existing power. If their legal rights be postponed until the reëstablishment of civil tribunals, it is not likely that any property will be found to satisfy their claims. The chances are that most of it will have been appropriated to disloyal purposes.

Again. The honest and loyal debtor in the reconquered districts, who should desire to prosecute his business and pay his debts, would find himself greatly embarrassed by the crushing competition of disloyalists and others, intending to put their creditors at defiance. This very difficulty, it is said, has already been felt at Alexandria.

The political effect of this temporary immunity, if it were granted to rebel debtors, could not fail to prove most injurious to the National cause, for it would scarcely be expected that rebels would become loyal when loyalty would deprive them of a plausible ground for refusing to satisfy the just demands of their creditors. The immunity, in short, would be equivalent to paying a premium for treason.

For the reasons stated, your memorialists deem it essential to justice and to the early suppression of this wicked rebellion, as well as due to the mercantile interest of the country which has sustained the Government with such patriotic zeal and liberality, that the action of the Provost Court at Alexandria should be sustained by the Administration, and that it should also be the invariable practice to establish such Courts with plenary power in civil causes in every district that falls into the military possession of the United States Government. It is said that the practice of this Government in California, for some ten years after that Territory came into its possession, affords a precedence for the adoption of this policy. But whether this be so or not, there can be no doubt but justice and expediency alike demand its adoption in the present urgency. The rules and usages of war are governed by the necessity that arise in its actual presence, subject only to such restraints as justice, mercy and other principles of Christianity impose. It will infringe none of these to compel the disloyal debtor to appropriate his property to the payment of debts justly due to loyal creditors.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully urge your Excellency to sanction the action of the Alexandria Court, and to establish similar tribunals wherever the National army establishes its authority in a rebellious city or district.

The President said there were two modes of disposing of the memorial—to refer it to a Special Committee with instructions to report at a future meeting, or to act upon it directly. It was an act of delicacy as well as of importance, and he deemed it proper to refer it to a Committee, to be reported at the next meeting.

Mr. Opdyke objected to that course, on the ground that the President and Cabinet were liable at any moment to take action upon it, and favored an immediate action upon the memorial.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden thought there were urgent considerations which impelled them to take some immediate action upon the memorial. If he understood it, it was a request to the President to confirm the action of the military authority at Alexandria. Now, that question might be so delicate and difficult as to embarrass him in being requested or urged to confirm that specific action. The general question was one concerning which they were all doubtless prepared to vote upon. It was a simple thing. The States in rebellion owed citizens of New-York a very large sum of money, mostly for goods really obtained under false pretences, and with an intention of defrauding the merchants here. It seemed to him that common justice required the Administration to act immediately, and establish a precedence. The loyal citizens of New-York demanded this from the President, that the rebels might not take courage, in supposing that by any little technicality they could escape the just condemnation of any property that might be found in their possession.

Mr. Samuel Hotaling thought the Chamber of Commerce, as a representative of the commercial interests of New-York and the Northern States, should ask immediate action upon the memorial.

Mr. Cozz stated that a member of the Cabinet had informed him by letter, that no action would probably be taken by the Cabinet till the response of the Chamber of Commerce could be heard in Washington, and for that reason he favored an immediate action.

Upon motion, the memorial was adopted, and a copy ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to the President.

The Chamber then adjourned.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

Private letters from Fort Craig, New-Mexico, under date of Oct. 16, state that there were one thousand soldiers, regulars and volunteers, intrenched there, and that they expected to move into Texas. The regulars consisted chiefly of the Seventh Infantry. Several cases of small-pox had appeared among the troops, but they were not considered serious, and the health of the troops was generally good. Company F of the Seventh has been stationed at Fort Craig for about twelve months.

The steamer *Powhatan* was put out of commission yesterday. A shaft arrived at the yard for the new sidewheel steamer now on the stocks.

It is rumored that Commander Thomas M. Brasher will relieve Commander John J. Almy, as second officer in command at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Commander Brasher is a native and citizen of New-York, and entered the service in June, 1831. He has been about sixteen years at sea, seven years on duty on shore, and the remainder of his time unemployed.

One of our cotemporaries reported the United States steamer *De Soto* as having been put into commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard about a week ago, and also that she sailed on Tuesday. She was not commissioned until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and still remains at the yard. Her officers are:

Commander, William M. Walker; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. F. R. Lewis; Acting Masters, Henry M. Bonney, William M. Marsein and George W. Ward; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Hoyt; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. H. Adams; First Assistant Engineer, G. W. Simmons; Second Assistant, John Anderson; Third Assistants, Robert Rodie, Robert Finger and J. W. Hall; Acting Gunner, G. H. Brooks, Master's Mates, C. B. Pottinger, John Leeds and James Gillan.

The *De Soto* carries, as passengers, thirteen Masters' Mates, who are going out to join different vessels of the blockading fleet. Her armament consists of eight broadside guns and one pivot gun. She has a guard of Marines and a crew of 123 men, and is in all respects a very fine vessel, and her commander is an officer of great experience.

IRISH BRIGADE OFF TO THE WAR.

The First and Fourth Regiments of the Irish Brigade proceed to Washington on Monday next. It has been so determined by the Governor of the State, in accordance with the earnest desire of the President and Secretary of War. Gen. McClellan also has expressed an ardent wish to have the soldiers of the Irish Brigade in his command as soon as possible. Nothing, therefore, will prevent the regiments above mentioned from marching on Monday, the 18th. The regiments will leave Fort Schuyler at 7 o'clock, on board one of the largest river steamers. Disembarking at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, the troops will proceed to Madison-avenue, and halt in front of Archbishop Hughes' residence. They will here be presented with their colors. After which, marching through Fifth-avenue, and thence into Broadway by Fourteenth-street, they will proceed to the Jersey ferry, *en route* for the Philadelphia cars.

On Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., there will be an inspection and review of the brigade, by the Acting Brigadier, Col. Thomas Francis Meagher. Every private and officer will have to appear in complete marching trim. No visitors will be permitted to the fort on that day. To-day and to-morrow, however, all who desire to see their friends will have free access to the brigade. But on Saturday and Sunday there will be a peremptory exclusion of all strangers. Parties wishing to visit Fort Schuyler to-day and to-morrow will have to apply for passes at the headquarters of the brigade, No. 596 Broadway.

The colors of the brigade are now on exhibition at Tiffany's, Broadway, at which establishment they were manufactured. They are of the costliest material, splendid design and the most artistic workmanship. The motto of the brigade, a line from the grand old Celtic Homer, Ossian—"*They shall never retreat from the charge of lances*"—is worked in gold, in ancient Irish characters, on the emerald field, whilst the symbolic harp of Erin appears amid all the splendor and glory of the famous sunburst, the war-signal of the Irish in their fierce battles with the Danes.

The Third Irish, we are delighted to hear, have been incorporated with the brigade, and take the left, the right having been gracefully accorded by them to the Sixty-ninth, or First Regiment of the brigade, commanded by Col. Robert Nugent. The Third will proceed, with the other two regiments, to Washington on Monday, and be present, of course, at the presentation of the colors. Three thousand stalwart and dashing Irishmen, under the magnificent colors of the Irish Brigade, will sweep through Broadway on that day. All honor and glory to them!

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes, &c.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 597, 1349, 109, 852, 1160, 1367, 1377, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1391, 1393, 1399, 1405, 1411, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 1489, 5518, 4010, 876, 1465, 1491.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 119, 246, 120, 122, 135, 138, 160, 172, 181, 199, 203, 204, 205, 221, 221½, 222, 226, 231, 239, 247, 250, 252, 253, 257, 276.

Superior Court—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 2357, 2525, 1611, 2125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2219, 2503, 711, 2505, 1747, 1043, 2123. *Part II.*—2226, 1324, 2620, 2628, 1786, 2550, 1744, 2250, 2630, 2634, 2636, 2638.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1490, 1552, 1584, 1585, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597. *Part II.*—Nos. 1569, 1570, 1573, 1574, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1247, 1448, 263, 321, 1580, 1582, 1523.

The Harnett Mandamus—Opinion of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Harnett vs. *Robert T. Haws.*—This case has been stated in the Times on two former occasions—Oct. 12 and Nov. 12. The controversy is a singular one. The relator was appointed an officer of the General Term of the Supreme Court by the Board of Supervisors, who on the 23d of April last passed a resolution granting a furlough to all County officers who should enter into the service of the United States, and directing the Comptroller to pay their salaries up to Jan. 1, 1862.

The relator went away a lieutenant in the Sickels Brigade, and now claims his salary under the resolution of the Board of Supervisors. The Comptroller declined to pay it, and an alternative *mandamus* was issued. To that writ the Comptroller returned that the relator had left his duties as an officer of the Court, and that his place had been filled by another appointee since the 12th of June last.

The relator, traversing the return, averred that, although his place was occupied by another person, the incumbent was not legally entitled to the place, as his appointment had not been confirmed by the Board of Supervisors—the appointing power. He also alleged that he had not been removed by the Board of Supervisors, but, on the contrary, was absent by their especial consent and permission.

The following is the opinion of the Court in relation to the rights of the relator:

Ingraham, J.—The relator asks for a *mandamus* directing the Comptroller to pay his salary as an officer of the Court. Since May he has been absent from the City in the army of the United States, and he claims the pay of an officer of the Court under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, which granted a furlough to all persons receiving salaries out of the County Treasury, who enlist in the service of the United States, and directed the Comptroller to pay such salaries up to Jan. 1, 1862.

This resolution evidently contemplated that the persons so enlisting should continue to hold the offices for the time in which the salary would accrue, and gave them leave of absence during that period. But if from any cause they ceased to hold the office, there would thenceforth be no salary to receive, and of course, the resolution would be nugatory.

Subsequently, the Board of Supervisors directed the Comptroller to pay the salary up to the date of the resolution, 20th October, 1861, and to pay the same monthly up to Jan. 1, 1862.

The place of the relator, as an officer of the Court, was filled by the appointment of Cowlan, on the 12th of June, 1861, who has since that time acted, and received the salary. Whether his appointment was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors does not appear. If it was, then the appointment of Cowlan was a removal of Harnett, and his salary as an officer would cease.

The difficulty in the case arises from two individuals claiming to be entitled to the salary of the same office. The Court must have attendants to discharge the duties, and their places must be supplied by others if they voluntarily abandon their places, or the business of the Court must be suspended. The number of attendants is limited, and ought not to be unnecessarily increased. Under these circumstances, I do not see that Harnett presents such a clear case of right as to entitle him to a *mandamus*.

If the Board of Supervisors elect, as a gratuity, to order money to be paid to Harnett, there would be no propriety of inforcing the payment of such gratuity by this writ; and, as he has no better claim to the money now asked for since the 12th of June, there is no sufficient ground to warrant the granting of this writ.

Where the relator's claim is doubtful, the writ of *mandamus* will not be granted.

Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 13, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67	94	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	94½	
4,000	do	94¾	
11,000	do	94⅝	
13,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	85	
4,000	do	85¼	
5,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '62	81	
1,000	Ill. Sterling Bs.	78½	
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	43⅝	
1,000	Ga. State 6s	66	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	44⅜	
30,000	do	45	
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	103½	
8,000	Br'lyn. C. W. L.	97	
11,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs	77	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	88¾	
7,000	do	88	
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	39⅞	
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st m	97	
5	Corn Ex. Bank	85½	
85	C. B. & Q. R.	66	
10	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	85¼	
7	do	85	
50	P. Mi. St. S.Co. Ex. D	99	
55	co	98¼	
75	do	99	
75	do	99¾	
50	do	99⅝	
182	do	99½	
300	N. Y. Central R.	80	
50	do	79⅞	
200	do	s60	79⅝
250	do	s30	79¾
250	Erie Railway	b10	34
50	do	b30	34
275	do		33⅞
50	do		33⅞
50	do	s10	33⅞
625	do		34
100	Reading Railroad		36
50	Erie R. Pref.	s30	40
275	do		40
100	do	b30	40¼
50	do		39⅝
100	Hudson River R.		40¾
50	do	b30	40¾
100	do	s10	40⅝
200	do	s60	40
400	do		40¾
100	do		40⅝
550	Harlem Railroad		13¾
100	do		13⅝
495	Harlem R. Pref.		34
250	Mich. Central R.		53
100	do	s30	53
100	do		53¼
450	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		19⅝
200	do	b10	19¾
200	do		19⅜
184	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S		40
8	do		40¼
200	do		40⅜
100	do		40⅝
150	do		40¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		64¾
100	do	s30	65
400	do		65
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R		98
250	Galena & C. R.		71¾
25	do		72
2550	Clev. & Tol. R.		38
200	do	b30	38½
100	do		37⅝
125	do		37¾
380	Chi. & Rock I. R.		56
100	do		56¼
50	do	b30	56⅜
50	do		56⅝
100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.		23
100	do		22¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s '71 Coup.		85¾
5,000	do		86
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..		43½
10,000	do		43½
7,000	Missouri St. 6s		45¾
5,000	do		45¼
10,000	do	b10	45½
30,000	do	b3	45½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s		82¼
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '79..		82
5,000	E. R. 5th M. Bs.		75
5,000	do	b30	75¼
15,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.		40
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Ass.		60¼
50	Continental Bank ..		75
50	M. & Du P. 2d div.		63½
75	Pac. M. S. Co. ex div.		99½
50	do	s60	80
100	do		99¾
100	do		80¾
150	do	b30	99½
8	do		99
235	N. Y. Central R.		80¼
50	do	s60	80
200	do		80¾
200	do	s30	80¾
500	do		80½
500	Erie Railway		34¾
25	do	b30	34¾
50	do		34⅝
400	Chic. & R. I. R.		57½
200	do	b10	57½
116	Erie Railway Pref.		60¾
50	Hudson River R.		40⅜
300	do	s60	40¾
200	Harlem R.	s30	13¾
250	do		13¾
350	do		13⅞
50	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.		65¾
109	Harlem R. Preferred		35
200	do	b30	35¾
200	do		34¾
200	Reading R.		36½
50	Mich. Cen. R.		54
50	do		54⅛
50	do		54¾
220	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		20
100	Mich. S. & N. I. g.s.		41½
20	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		65¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		12
100	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.		98
150	Gal. and Chic. R.		72¾
50	do		72¾
50	do		72⅞
100	Clev. and Tol. R.		38⅝
400	do		38¾
200	do	b10	38¾

Wednesday, Nov. 13—P. M.

The official advices from the Coast of South Carolina, received at an early hour this forenoon, imparted additional buoyancy to the Stock Exchange, and there was much excitement in the market throughout the day. The further rise in the prices of the speculative Shares is from 1 to 3 ₱ cent.; 1¼@1½ on Missouri and Tennessee State 6 ₱ cents, and ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Government Funded Stocks. The news from East Tennessee probably influenced the rise in the 6 ₱ cents of that State, the stock having been dull, as a speculative security, for several weeks previous. The additional rise in Panama Shares is 1@1½ ₱ cent. Some small parcels were taken this forenoon at 121 ₱ cent. by private purchase. At the Second Board the stock was not offered under 122 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail Shares touched 99¾ ₱ cent. ex dividend. The published exhibit of the concern in the afternoon papers, although sound and highly favorable for the future of the property, was not construed as quite equal to the general expectation, and the price returned to 98@98¼ ₱ cent. The Railway Share dealings opened before the first regular Board of the Exchange with sales of 2,800 shares of Erie at 34 ₱ cent., and about 500@600 New-York Central at 80 ₱ cent. At the early Board these rates were barely supported, but after the Western Roads were called and the prices were announced, the bidding for Central and Erie improved, and at the Second Board advanced to 80½ for the former and 34⅜@¾ for the latter. The Western Roads sold as high, for Michigan Central, as 54⅛; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 41½; the Common Shares of Michigan Southern, 20; Illinois Central, 65¾; Galena, 72¾; Toledo, 38⅜; Rock Island, 57½, and Burlington 65½ ₱ cent. Both classes of Harlem were buoyant, and for the Preferred 35½ ₱ cent. was paid. Hudson River, 40¼@40½ ₱ cent. for the Cash Stock.

Later in the afternoon, the excitement in the market partially subsided, and the closing bids were a ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower than the top sales at the Board. The following were about the latest figures:

New-York Central	80⅜	Panama	121
Erie	34⅜	Pacific Mail	98⅛
Toledo	38⅜	United States 6s, '81	95
Rock Island	57	Missouris	45⅜
Harlem Preferred	35	Tennessees	43⅛
Mich. Central	54½	Illinois Central	65¾
Mich. Southern	19¾	Erie Preferred	60½
Mich. Guaranteed	41	Hudson	40⅜

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares.

Merchants' Scrip	95	Metropolitan	90
Mechanics'	116	East River	82
Union	82	Market	83
America	96	Nassau	81
City	104	Shoe and Leather	87
Phœnix	88	Corn Exchange	69½
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Continental	74¾
Commerce	83	St. Nicholas	66
Mech. Bank. Ass'tion	75	Marine	80
Broadway	115	Commonwealth	73
American Exchange	85	Importers' & Traders'	90
Bank of the Republic	90	Park	92
Hanover	69		

There is a steady improvement in the demand for the Railway Mortgages. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. ass. bds.	60¼
N. Y. Cen. '64	100½	N. Indiana first	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	N. Ind. Goshen Line	79¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv's. '76	100½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	78
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	88
Erie seconds, '79	100	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ₱ c. '70	31
Erie thirds, '83	87½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Erie fourths, '80	76¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, sec. do.	39¾
Erie fifths, '68	75	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts	67	Han. & St. Jo.	30
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98½
Hudson thirds, '75	75	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	94	L. E. & Wabash seconds	42½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	97
Harlem thirds '68	70	Lack. & Western bonds	92½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	72
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	94½	M. & P. Du C. firsts, pref.	79
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	92¾	M. & P. Du C. sec'ds, pref.	62
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	82	Pac. R. g. by Mo.	39¼

The news has helped the popular subscription to the 7.30 ₱ Cent. Loan. The payments into the Sub-Treasury to-day on this account are $590,000. The market for Exchange since the Boston mail remains firm, though quiet, at 107⅞@108 ₱ cent. for Banker's signatures. In Money affairs, the buoyancy in the Government creates some demand among the Brokers for demand loans at 6@7 ₱ cent., while there is a very large offering from private and out-of-town lenders, who accept 6 ₱ cent. on first-class collateral. The fall in Freights and firmness in Exchange are materially assisting the Export buyers of Produce to fill their orders, and a large business is going on this week for Great Britain and France. The Pacific Mail distribute $200,000 by way of a quarterly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., after charging off $236,000 to the depreciation of their property on the Pacific Coast. The following are the particulars of the report:

Cash on hand, Loans and Investments